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BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867.

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Professional & Business Cards

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. R. KEAGY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

S. L. RUSSELL .... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Bedford, Pa. Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. ☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. Apr1:5lyr.

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MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Penn'a, Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the Gazette office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. May 11, '66—1yr.

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ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. apr1, 1864—tf.

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DENTISTRY. I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodberry, Pa., visits Hopewell three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug4, '65tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER.
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D., Bloody Run, Pa., Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr]

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D., Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

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DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. apr.28, 1865—zz.

D. W. CROUSE, WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST, On Pitt street one door east of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call. Bedford, Oct 20, '65.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS, Bedford, Pa. BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. [feb22

THOMAS MERWINE, MANUFACTURER OF CABINET WARE, &C., BEDFORD, PA. The undersigned having purchased the Shop Tools, &c., of the late Wm. Stahl, dec'd, is now prepared to do all kinds of CABINET WORK in good style and at the shortest notice at the OLD STAND in West Pitt street. ☞ Having a HEARSE, he is also prepared to furnish COFFINS and ATTEND FUNERALS. THOMAS MERWINE. March15:3m.

Poetry.

SONG OF NATURE.

The harp of Nature's advent strung,
Has never ceased to play;
The song the stars of morning sung,
Has never died away.

And prayer is made, and praise is given,
By all things near and far;
The ocean looketh up to heaven,
And mirrors every star.

Its waves are kneeling on the strand,
As kneels the human knee,
Their white locks bowing to the sand,
The priesthood of the sea!

They pour their glittering treasures forth,
Their gifts of pearl they bring,
And all the listening hills of earth
Take up the song they sing.

The green earth sends her incense up
From many a mountain shrine;
From folded leaf and dewy cup
She pours her sacred wine.

The mists above the morning rills
Rise white as wings of prayer;
The altar curtains of the hills
Are sunset's purple air.

The winds with hymns of praise are loud,
Or low with sobs of pain,—
The thunder-organ of the cloud,
The dropping tears of rain.

With drooping head and branches crossed,
The twilight forest grieves,
Or speaks with tongues of Pentecost
From all its sunlit leaves.

The blue sky is the temple's arch,
Its transept earth and air,
The music of its starry march,
The chorus of a prayer.

So Nature keeps the reverent frame
With which her years began,
And all her signs and voices shame
The prayerless heart of man.
—*Whittier's "Tent on the Beach."*

Miscellany.

NASBY.

The Negro Vote—Mr. Nasby, in Imitation of Wade Hampton, Tries to Conciliate the African—The Result of the Venture.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDERIT X ROADS, }
(Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky) }
March 28, 1867. }

I hev hed many sudden and rather startlin changes in politics, wich is so sudden that the movement perduces congestion uv the conshence. I rekollect wunst uv advocatin free trade and high protective tariff all within twelve hours. (I made a speech in a agricultooral deestrik uv New York in the forenoon at 10 A. M., and in a manufacturin town in Pennsylvany in the evenin, our platform bein so constructid that both sides could find a endorsement in it, and hev performed many other feats uv moral gymnastiks, but this last change I hev been called upon to make is probably the suddenest. Last week Toosday, Deekin Pogram, Captain McPelter and I was engaged in riddin the Corners uv niggers. We hed endoored em ez long ez we thot possible, and determined on standin it no longer. Selectin three wich we wuz satisfied hed too much spellin book into em to be enslaved agin, we wuz preparin notises to be served onto em, orderin em to leave in twenty-four hours, when I receeved in the Northern mail a letter marked "Free—Alexander W. Randall, P. M. G." I knowd it wuz offishl to wunst—that blessid signatoor is on my commission, and I we contemplated it too often to be mistaken in it. Its contents wuz brief, and run thus:

"To all Postmasters in the Southern States: The niggers hev votes—conciliation is our best holt. See to it."

This reest, tho not ment to be understood, order wuz sealed with the offishel seal uv the Post Offis Department stampt into putty insted uv butter, with ten hands a grabbin at it. I comprehended the situation at site, and set about doin my duty with both Roman and Spartan firmness. "Deekin," sez I, tearin up the notises, "these niggers we hev misunderstood. They are not a inferior race—they are not decendants of Ham and Hager—it wuzn't Paul's idea in sendin back Onesimus to condemn him to servitood—we hev misunderstood the situation, and must make amends. The nigger is devoid uv smell, and is trooly a man and a brother!"

"Wat?" said the Deekin, tippin back in amazement.

"Jest wat I say," sez I, "read that," and I flung him the letter.

The upshot uv the conference wich followed wuz the callin uv a meeting the next nite, to wich all the Ethiopians uv the Corners wuz invited and urged to be present.

The trouble wuz to get the niggers to attend the meetin. The first one I spoke to laft in my face, and asked me how long it wuz sence I hed helpt hang a couple uv niggers, by way uv finishen off a celebration. Pollock, the Illinois storekeeper, got hold uv it, and told Joe Bigler, and Joe swore that if the niggers hed any more sense than we give em credit for, in sposin we cood bamboozel em so cheap, he shood go back to the old belief, to wit: that they wuz only a sooperior race uv monkeys, after all—and by nite every nigger in the vicinity wuz posted thoroughly, and out uv all uv em I cood only get four who would promise to attend, and then the Deekin agreed to pay $2 apiece to. To give eclaw I promised one uv em $5 (to be paid at the close uv the meetin) to sit on the stand with me, wich, being a very poor man, and havin a sick wife in a shanty near by who wuz sufferin for medicine (wich he coodent git without money) he accepted.

At this pint an idee struck me. I remembered Philadelfy, and determined to hev a scene rivalin the Couch and Orr business.

"Another thing, Cuff, understand that it's a part uv the bargain that when in my speech I turn to you and stomp, you must rise and embrace me."

"Wat?" sez he.

"Fall into my arms, lovin like—you understand—jist as tho we wuz long, long since brothers!"

"Scuse me!" sed he. "I'se a mity low nigger, and wants to buy de ole woman some quinine, an wood do mos' anything for dat, but golly, dat's too much!"

"Not a cent," sed I sternly, assoomin my most percussest gaze, "unless this is included!"

"Well," returned he, sulkily, "ef I must, I spose I must, but golly—"

The nite arrived and the meetin house wuz full. We thot first uv holdin it in the chapel uv the College, but give up the idee as impracticable, owin to the dilatoriness uv our Northern friends in forwardin subscriptions they hev raised, we havent got no further with the bildin than layin the corner stun. In the front wuz the four niggers all in clean shirts, and on the stand wuz the nigger I hed engaged. Over the platform wuz the follerin mottoes:

"In Union ther is strength—For President in 1868, Fernando Wood. For vice President, Frederick Dugls."

"In the nigger strength—In the Caucashen beauty—In the mixture, wich is [illegible] both."

In addition to these, we dug up all the old mottoes wich Jefferson writ about yooniversal liberty and sich, wich hedn't bin quoted in Kentucky for twenty years, and pasted em up; in deed, hed Wendell Phillips' blessid sperret bin a hoverin over that meetin house, it wood hev smiled approvingly.

I spoke to em eloquently on the yooniversel brotherhood uv mankind, holdin that whatever else cood be sed, Adam wuz the father uv all mankind, and that the only difference between a white man and a nigger wuz sunburnt. The nigger, I remarkt, wuz, undoubtedly, originally white, but hevin bin, sence his arrival in this country, addicted to agricultooral persoots, he hed become tanned to a degree wich, tho it marred his physical beauty, did not interfere with his sterlin goodniss uv heart. Ther hed bin differences between the races—at times ther hed bin onplesantnisses wich no one regretted more than I. The whites uv the Corners hed not allus bin ez considerate ez I cood hev wished. They hed flogged several uv em, and hung many more, and in times past hed held em in slavery and sich, but that shood not be thot uv at this happy time. It wuz constitooshnel to do these things then, and Kentucky wuz eminently a law abidin State. "Here," sez I, "on this platform, with the flag uv our common country over me, I declare eternal friendship to the colored man, and to seel the declarashen I thus embrace—"

The obstinit nigger did not stir a step.

"Come up and fling your arms around me you black cuss," I sed, in a stage whisper, "Come up."

"No you don't boss," sed the nigger, in a loud voice which was audible to all over the church, and holdin out his hand. "I can't trust you a bressid minnit. Gib me dat fist. You owe dis chile five dollars now fo sawin wood fo' yoah post office, and ef we's a gwine to hab our rites, de fus' ones I sid put mine to will be gitten dat money. Pay up fus and de brace afterward. I can't do sich a disagreeable ting without de cash in advance."

This rather destroyed the effect. The unities wuzn't preserved. The niggers in front bust out in a torturing laff, and Pollock and Bigler yelled in convulsions, in wich half uv our people joined. The Deekin standin petrified, in the attitude of embracin, that cussid nigger standin with his hand extended for the money, with the Deekin and Bascom horror struck just behind, formed a tablo wich wuz more striking than pleasant.

The meeting wuz to wunst adjourned, for it wuz evident to the fullest comprehension that nothing more cood be done that nite. My conciliation failed for want uv capital. Hed I bin possest uv the paltry sum uv five dollars how different wood hev bin the result! Perchance we may, thro this deficiency, lose Kentucky. It must never occur agin—my salary must be raised. I can't make brix without straw.

Joe Bigler met me next morning and remarkt that he regretted the occurrence, ez he ardently desired to see the two races a pullin together. "The fault, Perfesser," sed he, "wuz in not managin properly. The next time you want a speciable nigger to sit on the platform with you and the Deekin, or kiss or embrace you—git him drunk. He'll do it then probably—I know he will. If he's drunk enuff he'll hurrah for Johnson, and it's possible to get em down to the pint uv voting with you. Lord! how whisky drags a man down. See wat it's brot you to!" and the insultin wretch rolled off laffin boisterously. "Get em drunk, Perfesser," he yelled ez long ez he could see me.

We don't intend to give it up. Bigler's advice wuz given in jest, but, nevertheless, I shall act upon it. Whisky is what brings white men to us, and ef a white man kin be thus conquered, why not a nigger? The African hezn't got ez far to fall to git down to our level, and it'll take less to bring him. Bascom ordered five barrels to-day, wich I spose the Administration will pay for. We have yet the New York Custom House, and more uv the perkesits must be used for political purposes.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster), and likewise Professor of Biblikle Politics in the Southern Classikle and Military Institoot.

WHO IS LOUIS HARMS?

To this question our answer is: a genuine apostle, a true Christian hero. Louis Harms is a plain Lutheran clergyman. In 1848 he was installed as pastor of the parish of Hermannsburg, on the Luneburger Heath, in the kingdom of Hanover. He is a man, according to the reports, of simple, direct nature, full of faith and the Holy Ghost. His parish, in which his father had been pastor before him, is made up of simple country people, and among them, as in most other parts of Germany, a dead orthodoxy had for the most part held sway. Under the new pastor and his faithful labors the parish soon assumed a new aspect. The Christian life began to quicken, and in a short time the reformation became thorough to a degree unknown, perhaps, in any similar population in the world. In Hermannsburg there are now no beggars, no rough street loungers, no drunkards, no ragged straggling children, and no paupers. In every house in the village there is family prayer, morning and evening; no one is absent from church except in case of sickness; the services in the week are as well attended as those of the Sabbath; the workmen have prayers in the fields, and throughout the parish the songs heard are not the common country ditties, but sweet, sacred melodies, which joyfully express its Christian life. During the year there are eleven thousand communicants, which must embrace nearly the whole adult population. The people live in great harmony, and are good farmers and good laborers. All this has come of the blessing of God inspiring and giving fruit to the labors of a single man.

As was natural, when the parish of Hermannsburg was brought to such a state of Christian completeness and efficiency, when it seemed by its character to invite the divine hand to use it for the benefit of the world, it came into the mind of the people to do something for others. A mission to the heathen was suggested. The simple people wanted to be missionaries themselves, and the suggestion at once took the form of a solemn purpose, and speedily grew into a plan. Twelve persons offered themselves as candidates for the missionary work and were accepted. A separate house was assigned as a Missionary Institute, and Harms prescribed a course of training which was to occupy four years. This course embraced much hard work, especially for persons without any previous preparation. Besides studying introduction, exegesis, dogmatics, history of doctrines and church history, history of missions, homiletics and catechetics, they were required to perform a daily task of manual labor. This work with their hands as Harms told them, "was to keep them healthy, to enable them, in part, to earn their bread, and to keep them humble, that they might never be ashamed of their work any more than Peter was of his fishing or Paul of his tent making."

Like the Christian knights, they chose the hardest field they could think of. They selected the tribes of the Gallas, on the east coast of Africa, who were said to be the "men without being human." True, they have not yet reached these people, but still they are among the heathen, doing a great and good work. When the pupils in the Institute were nearly through with their preparatory training, the question necessarily arose as to how they were to be sent out. Where was the money to come from? Harms "knocked," as he says, "diligently on the dear Lord in prayer." But he well understood that the man who prays does not stand still. Hence he wrote to this and the other great man, but nothing came of it. At last it was said, Build a ship! Good, thought Harms, but the money? He prayed on. He remembered that when Duke George, on his death bed, doubted whether he should go directly to Jesus Christ with his dear merits, or to the Pope with his good works, a trusty courtier said, "Your Grace, straight forward makes the best runner." That word stuck fast in his soul. He arose at midnight and said: "Forward, now, in God's name!" He was assured. The brig was built and paid for, she was supplied for the long voyage with all the needful provisions and comforts from Hermannsburg, and lifted her anchor and floated away on her holy, unselfish errand amidst exciting songs and earnest loving prayers.

And what now? Tell us of the fruit. The results are as wonderful as the means. Harms, it seems, is not a dreamer. His life and his faith are both real. The [redacted] continues her voyages back and forth between Hamburg and Africa. candidates are knocking for admission to the Institute; a new Institute about to be erected, which will accommodate forty-eight persons; more than a hundred missionaries are already in the field; nine stations have been established, and the results, in the way of converts among the heathen, are larger than usual for the time devoted to the work.

And all this, humanly speaking, is the work of one man, one man, without money, without earthly power, of one man quickening, [illegible] an humble village, and animating its simple population with his own unwavering and all conquering faith. But we have not yet answered the question as to where the money came from. The answer is a purely spiritual one: he asked God for the money, and God gave it. He asked no one but God. He would neither beg himself, nor allow his people to do it. His sole and continual resort was to the "dear Lord." He prayed to God in secret, and *men* sent him the money. It came from Australia, from America, from England, and from many parts of Germany; it came, in many cases, in the very nick of time, but never, never came too late.

We have here a problem. What will men of the world do with it? Upon their principles it is wholly insoluble. They must confess their ignorance or attempt to explain it as a series of accidents, strangely persisted in through a series of years until chance itself becomes a law. But then, where do things of this sort occur outside of the sphere of religion? Why, nowhere. Christianity has a better answer. The work of God, through Louis Harms, without being a miracle, has the nature of a miracle. It is a divine intervention, or a series of divine interventions, lying between the ordinary form in which God answers the prayers of his people, and the more startling form characterized as miraculous. It is so nearly miraculous that only ignorant and stupid fools can refuse to see God in it, and yet it is not precisely like restoring dead senses to their normal condition by a word. Harms does not command to rain gold with which to build his brig. Money does not fall down from the sky at his word. That were a formal miracle. He "knocks on the dear Lord," and men bring him the money, but still it comes as surely as if he had snatched it from above the clouds.—*The Methodist.*

THEODORE TILTON'S VISIT TO THE HOME OF MR. SEWARD.

Mr. Seward, I am happy to say, enjoys the personal regard of his neighbors in an eminent degree. His characteristic affability—which, during his earlier years, he was never wont to lose, but which he now loses ever dry—is still delightfully remembered by his towns-people, and is quoted to a stranger as one of the former glories of a fallen man.

But what do these friends say of his public conduct?

One of the most interesting of psychological phenomena is the peculiar and indefinable regret with which a great statesman's admirers are compelled to witness at last his decline and fall. Mr. Seward stood once like an elm—green, towering and monumental; but, after having grown gradually rotten at the root—a defective [illegible]—he at last toppled over, and now lies prone on the ground. Accordingly, his kind hearted neighbors, with a pensive air, can only say to the visitor, "This was once the grandest of all trees, but look now!" And they inwardly suffer as they make the confession. For, when a man of great reputation thus plays false with the public confidence, he becomes the author of a peculiar cruelty in the wounds which he thereby inflicts upon his friends.

As I peered into Mr. Seward's garden and saw the snow and ice cloaking his trees and shrubs, I could not but think of the still more chilling blight which has winter-killed his green old age. Of course, I do not refer to his domestic bereavements. God forbid that any criticism of a public man's character should go untempered with sympathy at a moment when his critics are looking at the shut windows of his half empty house, and remember that its recent and dear household lights lie quenched in the grave. The late mistress of this mansion was one of the noblest women of America. I have never heard Mr. Greeley praise the character of any woman as I have heard him praise the character of Mrs. Seward. A few days after her death he wrote in the *Independent* the noblest tribute which any public pen paid to her memory. Gazing, therefore, at this hallowed house through the haze of this irresistible sympathy, I could not but recall tenderly to my mind my early boyish enthusiasm for Mr. Seward—when I thought him the greatest of statesmen, and bravest of leaders—when I believed that he loved liberty better than power, and sought justice rather than power—when his calm, pure, limpid eloquence flowed like a fountain unfilled—when I ranked him as the foremost of American statesmen, and one of the chief pillars of the anti-slavery cause—and when I shed foolish but actual tears of disappointment at his rejection by the Chicago Convention, and the nomination of Abraham Lincoln instead.

* * * * * * *

Melt, snows of Auburn! and unveil the great man's garden once again to the sun; but his pleasant plants, when they renew their leaf and bloom, shall only mock their master's laurel, which shall not again be green!—*N. Y. Independent.*

A MIDNIGHT SCENE IN GENERAL GRANT'S CAMP.

The battle of Arbela was the eloquence of daring on the part of the young Macedonian king; that of Thermopylae was the eloquence of patriotism on the part of Leonidas and his Helots. The battle of Austerlitz was the eloquence of bravery on the part of the young Corsican. The scene of Valley Forge was the eloquence of faith on the part of Washington. The scene after the battle of the Wilderness combined all these elements, and added the eloquence of silence.

The well known result of that fierce conflict was adverse to the army of the United States. General Lee had flung one wing of his army between our forces and the base of their supplies, which would require another battle to regain them. Each division and corps commander knew this sad condition of affairs. They were all summoned to a council of war, to be held at the headquarters at one o'clock at night. They were the saddest steps ever taken by that band of devoted hearts. Fifteen thousand brave soldiers, dead or dying, or wounded, were lying on the field hard by.

One after another entered, and after making a noiseless salute, silently took their seats. Generals Sedgwick, Meade, Hancock, Warren, Sheridan and others, I believe, were there. Not a word was spoken. A full half hour thus passed by. Their emotions were too deep for utterance. Hopes of millions

"Our enemy have a leader at last, and our cause is lost!"

He had bid his officers the night before to let their soldiers sleep long; but now he saw the army whom he thought utterly defeated moving round between him and the base of his supplies. He hastened to begin retreating his course, and confessed to an artillery officer of the Confederate army that the doom of their cause was sealed.—*Presbyterian.*

ANECDOTE OF HALL.

Mr. Wilkes was almost as pungent and unsparing in his sarcasms on the errors and frailties of men as Robert Hall; but, blind to his own fault, he once undertook to cast the mote out of his brother's eye. He might have been successful, [illegible] he received a retort from the eternal prince of wits that extinguished all desire for a second interference.

Mr. Wilkes, one day, in the presence of several ministers and other religious men, addressed Mr. Hall as follows, immediately after the latter had been indulging in those sarcasms, jokes and ill-natured remarks at the expense of other men, to which he was so much in the habit of giving utterance:

"Mr. Hall, we all admit you are a great man; some of us think you are a good man; but I must plainly tell you that there are many persons who doubt your Christianity altogether."

"Why so, sir?" inquired Mr. Hall in his usual impatient and abrupt manner. "Why so, sir? Why should any man doubt my Christianity any more than your Christianity, sir?"

"Because, Mr. Hall," replied Mr. Wilkes, "you are so much in the habit of making acrimonious remarks and sporting jokes at other people's expense."

"Well, sir," returned Mr. Hall, "and what if I sometimes do? The only difference between you and me, sir, is, that I speak my nonsense in the parlour, and you speak yours in the pulpit."

Mr. Wilkes, strong as were the nerves, was completely put down, as the phrase is, by the continued wit and severity of the remark. He was heard afterwards to say, that he would never again take upon himself the office of reminding Mr. Hall for any impropriety of speech of which he might be guilty in his presence.

WOOLEN CLOTHING.

The most healthful clothing for our climate the year round is made of wool. If worn next the skin by all classes, in summer as well as winter, an incalculable amount of coughs, colds, diarrhoeas, dysenteries, and fevers would be prevented, as also many sudden and premature deaths from croup, diptheria and lung diseases. Winter maladies would be prevented by the ability of a woolen garment to keep the natural heat about the body more perfectly instead of conveying it away as fast as generated, as linen and flaxen garments do; as also cotton and silk, although these are less cooling than Irish linen, as any one can prove by noticing the different degrees of coldness on the application of a surface of six inches square of flannel, cotton and linen to the skin the moment the clothing is removed. The reason is, that wool is a bad conductor of heat and linen is a good conductor of heat.—*Dr. Hall.*

WHEN a young man is dependent upon his daily toils for his income and marries a lady who does not know how to make a loaf of bread or mend a garment, I wonder if he is not looking somewhere, say toward the top for instance?

A BEAUTIFUL CITY.

Batavia—the capital city of the island of Java—according to the description of a newspaper correspondent, is a brilliant specimen of oriental splendor. The houses, which are as white as snow, are placed one hundred feet back from the street, the intervening space being filled with trees literally alive with birds, and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a piazza in front, and is decorated with beautiful pictures, elegant lamps, cages, etc., while rocking chairs, lounges and ottomans of the nicest description, furnish luxurious accommodations for the family—who sit there mornings and evenings. At night the city is one blaze of light from the lamps. The hotels have grounds of eight and ten acres in extent around them, covered with fine shade trees, with fountains, flower gardens, etc. Indeed, so numerous are the trees the city almost resembles a forest. The rooms are very high and spacious, without carpets, and but few curtains. Meals are served up about the same as at first-class hotels in the United States, although the habits of living are quite different. At daylight coffee and tea are taken to the guests' room, and again at eight o'clock light refreshments. At twelve breakfast is served, and at seven dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready, day and night. No business is done in the middle of the day, on account of the heat. The nights and mornings are cool and delightful; birds are singing all night. The thermometer stands at about 82 degrees throughout the year. The Island of Java contains a population of 10,000,000. The island abounds with tigers, leopards, anacondas, and poisonous insects of all kinds. The finest fruits in the world are produced in a great profusion.

SMALL TALK.

Of all the expedients to make the heart lean, the brain gauzy, and to thin life down to the consistency of a cambric handkerchief, the most successful is the little talk and tattle which, in some charmed circles, is courteously styled conversation. How human beings can live on such meager fare—how continue existence in such a famine of topics and on such a short allowance of sense—is a great question if philosophy could only search it out. All we know is that such men and women there are who will go on from fifteen to four score and never a hint on their tombstones that they died at last of consumption of the head and marasmus of the heart. The whole universe of God, unrolling out its splendors and terrors, pleading for their attention, and they wonder where Mrs. Somebody got that addition to her bonnet." The whole of literature, though its thousand of fame, adjuring them to regard its stores of emotion, and they think high time, if John intends to marry for him to pop the question!"— to be sure, this frippery is spiced little envy and malice, and prepares of scandal and nice bits of detraction becomes endowed with a slight vitality which does pretty well, in absence of soul, to carry on the machinery not the reality of life.—*Whipple.*

E BEST INHERITANCE.

The following paragraph we clip from one of Henry Ward Beecher's recently published sermons:

"Not money, not honor, not even a good name is the best inheritance of a child—Far above all secular gifts is a parent's good name; but there are some good things that are better than that, namely, those transmissive moral qualities which put the soul, from the first, under the dominion of the higher instinct. From my mother I had a legacy which I would not be able to thank God enough for in this world, if I was to live for long ages. Have you not reasons to thank God that you sprang from such parents as yours were? And do you not know that thy nature which they handed down to you was one that represented, as it were, in our journal, the point at which they left the conflict having gained victory upon victory, that your warfare might be less and your victories easier? And that which you have inherited of tendencies toward things noble and true, and away from things selfish and false, you may transmit with augmenting power. Here's a great lesson of life.—

HOPE AND COURAGE.

True hope is based on energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, and has always cause to hope, because it knows the mutability of human affairs, and how slight a circumstance may change the whole course of events. Such a spirit, too, rests upon itself; it is not confined to particular objects, and if at last all should be lost, it has saved itself—its own integrity and worth. Hope awakens courage, while despondency is the last of all evils, it is the abandonment of good—the giving up of the battle of life with dead nothingness. He who can implant courage in the human soul is the best physician. To seek to govern men by their fears and their wants is an unworthy purpose; the desire to rule by means of cowardice. Love inspires courage and hope, and this is doubly the giver and preserver of life. Whatsoever teaches us how to combat the manifold evils and assaults of life, enables us to win the crown of victory. Special care therefore, ought to be taken in education to teach what true courage is—as well in social and domestic as in public affairs—and by what means it may be best sustained.

OUR FRIENDS, AFTER DEATH.

A father once related to his children the following story: The governor of an island was once called to appear before his king to give an account of his stewardship. Those friends in whom he most confided, parted with him at his house; others went with him to the ship, while many in whom he had placed but little trust, and whom he scarcely recognized as friends, much to his surprise, escorted him on his journey, spoke for him, and secured him the favor of the king.

"So man," continued the father, "has on earth three kinds of friends whom he only learns to know aright, when he is called to leave this world and render his account to God. The first of these—gold and lands—remain behind; the second—friends and relatives—go only to the verge of the grave; the third—his good deeds—accompany him in his journey to the better land, and are with Christ his advocate before the throne, and purchase for him favor and pardon. How foolish is man to prize so little here what will constitute his wealth hereafter."

"WHEN you're a married man, Sammy, you'll understand a great many things as you don't understand now; but whether it's worth wile to go through so much to learn so little, as the charity boy said when he got to the end of the alphabet, is a matter of taste."

CHARACTERISTIC POPPING.

The Chimney Corner, that very interesting periodical of Frank Leslie's, has the following in its funny column, on "characteristic popping."

YANKEE. Jonathan—"Sal, do you love doughnuts?" [illegible] me one o' them doughnuts."

WESTERN. Loquacious individual—"Hollo, old gal—see here! I've scattered all over the equinity of this 'ere country, looking for just such a critter as you. What say, will yer hitch?"

Western Gal—"O shucks, I rather guess so, let's git up and git."

DUTCH. Hans—"Ich will liebin you, Johannas. I loves you more better than I does mein lager beer."

Johanna—"Oh, ya, Hans, dat is goot."

FRENCH. French Gallant—"Oh, Mademoiselle, you will do me so very much honor to accept ze hand?"

Mademoiselle—"Oh, Monsieur, you make my face very much rouge. Ask madam. Voulezvous?"

JEW. Hannan—"Matilda, I have five gold watches, almost as good as new, von good lot of second hand clothing, and von good camel hair shawl, which I will give to you if you will be mine bride."

Matilda—"Dear Hannan, I can't resist; but let me see the camel hair shawl first."

IRISH. Patrick—"Biddy, darling, would yez like a new house, a cow, a pig, and meself in the bargain?"

Bridget—"Och, Patty, don't be teasing me!
'Tis the praste we're after wanting."

"TOO MUCH DITTO."

In a small village in New England lived an old man, who though very wealthy, did not possess a good education, and also did not his wife. He purchased most of his household goods at a dry goods and grocery store in the village, and at the end of the year the bill was presented for payment. On one occasion in looking it over, he discovered the word "ditto" occurred frequently. On reaching home he said to his wife:

"What have you been doing with so much ditto this year?" showing her how it stood on the bill. "I haven't bought any, and what have you been doing with so much?"

"I haven't had a bit," she replied.

"You must have had it," he returned, "for M. always deals honestly by me, and here it is on the bill. You can see for yourself."

"I don't care if it is; I haven't had any, and M. has cheated you; I always said he would."

"Well, then I must see about it," he replied. So he trudged back to the store.

"Look here, M., what do you mean by charging me with so much ditto? I haven't had any and my wife says she hasn't."

When the old gentleman returned home, his wife inquired if he found out about the "ditto."

"Yes," said he, "I have found out that I was a fool, and you was a ditto."

A HANDSOME DONATION.—We understand that Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, a few days ago, sent to the Treasurer of Pennsylvania College, Five Hundred Dollars as a contribution towards the erection of the Preparatory Department. This is one of Mr. Stevens' characteristic acts, and will serve to remind our community of the public spirit, liberality and benevolence which so eminently distinguish him. Penn'a College is largely indebted to Mr. Stevens for its existence, he being a member of the Legislature when it was incorporated, and secured for it an appropriation of $15,000 or $18,000, when it was struggling for support. He has ever since been a member of the Board of Trustees, and has from time to time interested himself in its welfare. This donation will be accepted by its friends as furnishing gratifying evidence of his continued interest in the Institution.—*Gettysburg Star.*

THE starvation point that has been reached in South Carolina is evidently only relative. That point of famine which no longer admits of fastidiousness in the choice of food has not yet been arrived at. They are hungry, but some delicacy of appetite yet remains. Thus, for instance, General Sickles writing to the Chairman of the Southern Relief Committee in Boston, says: "If you send corn meal let me suggest that you send white meal; for white persons will not eat yellow meal. It is only given here to cattle, and even the colored people refuse it." When we call to mind what Union soldiers, who crowded rebel prison pens at Salisbury and Andersonville, had to feed upon in their extremity, it certainly requires some stretch of charitable feeling to arouse anything like sympathy for people who are so very particular about the quality of the alms they beg for.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The statement of the public debt for the month of April has been completed. The statement will show a reduction of about $6,000,000 in the debt for the month, which is very small compared with the last monthly statement. The conversion of Seven Thirties and Compound Interest notes into Five Twenties will amount to about $37,000,000. The statement will show the amount of gold on hand to be about $105,000,000. The amount of currency on hand will be considerably less than last month, which is accounted for by the small receipts of internal revenue during the month. None of the four million Legal Tenders which the Secretary of the Treasury may by law retire each month, were so retired.

A few days since a gentleman from a distance visited Columbus, Ohio, on business, and having a leisure hour, concluded to call on Miss—, with whom he had some acquaintance. At the door he did not recognize her in her kitchen attire. He asked if Miss —was at home. She very prudently accepted the situation, and informed him that she was in, and after seating him in the parlor, retired, as she observed, to inform her of his presence. She went to her dressing room, and after a thorough re-rigging, application of paints, powders, false curls, titters, etc., she presented herself a second time, when she was at once recognized by the gent. Of course a pleasant hour was whiled away, during which she found occasion to apologize for not making her appearance sooner than she did.

WISE COUNSEL.—It is an evidence of true wisdom not to be precipitate in our actions, nor inflexible in our opinions, and it is a part of true wisdom not to give hasty credit to every word that is spoken, nor immediately to communicate to others what we have heard, or even what we believe. In cases of perplexity and doubt, consult a prudent and religious man, and choose rather to be guided by the counsel of one better than thyself, than to follow the suggestion of thy own blind will.

KINDNESS.—Kind words are looked upon like jewels on the breast, never to be forgotten, and perhaps, to cheer thy memory along sad life; while words of cruelty, or carelessness, are like swords in the bosom, wounding and leaving scars which will be borne to the grave by their victim. Do you think there is any bruised heart which bears the mark of such a wound from you? If there is a living one which you have wounded hasten to heal it, for life is short—to-morrow may be too late.

HARMLESS SERPENTS.—Douglas Jerrold calls women's arms "the serpents that wind about a man's neck, killing his best resolutions;" the "oldest inhabitant" don't object to them kind o' serpents."

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

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S. L. RUSSELL .... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

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MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PENN'A., Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. May 11, '66—1yr.

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ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. aprl, 1864—tf.

DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY. I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D., Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK, CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, BLOODY RUN, PA. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction. He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.* Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. apr.28, 1865—zz.

D. W. CROUSE, WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST, On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call. Bedford, Oct 20, '65.,

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA. BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

THOMAS MERWINE,
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET WARE, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned having purchased the Shop Tools, &c., of the late Wm. Stahl, dec'd, is now prepared to do all kinds of CABINET WORK in good style and at the shortest notice, at the OLD STAND in West Pitt street. Having a HEARSE, he is also prepared to furnish COFFINS and ATTEND FUNERALS. THOMAS MERWINE.
March15: 3m.

Poetry.

SONG OF NATURE.

The harp at Nature's advent strung,
  Has never ceased to play;
The song the stars of morning sung,
  Has never died away.

And prayer is made, and praise is given,
  By all things near and far;
The ocean looketh up to heaven,
  And mirrors every star.

Its waves are kneeling on the strand,
  As kneels the human knee,
Their white locks bowing to the sand,
  The priesthood of the sea!

They pour their glittering treasures forth,
  Their gifts of pearl they bring,
And all the listening hills of earth
  Take up the song they sing.

The green earth sends her incense up
  From many a mountain shrine;
From folded leaf and dewy cup
  She pours her sacred wine.

The mists above the morning rills
  Rise white as wings of prayer:
The altar curtains of the hills
  Are sunset's purple air.

The winds with hymns of praise are loud,
  Or low with sobs of pain.
The thunder-organ of the cloud,
  The dropping tears of rain.

With drooping head and branches crossed,
  The twilight forest grieves,
Or speaks with tongues of Pentecost
  From all its sunlit leaves.

The blue sky is the temple's arch,
  Its transept earth and air,
The music of its starry march,
  The chorus of a prayer.

So Nature keeps the reverent frame
  With which her years began,
And all her signs and voices shame
  The prayerless heart of man.

—*Whittier's "Tent on the Beach."*

Miscellaneous.

NASBY.

The Negro Vote—Mr. Nasby in Imitation of Wade Hampton, Tries to Conciliate the African—The Result of the Venture.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky)
March 28, 1867.

I hev had many sudden and rather 'strordinary changes in politix some so very sudden that the movement perdoost conjestion uv the conschence. I rekollect wunst uv advocatin free trade and high protective teriff, all within twelve hours, (I made a speech in a agricultooral deestrik uv New York in the forenoon at 10 A. M., and in a manufacturin town in Pennsylvany in the evenin, our platform being so construktid that both sides could find a endorsement in it, and hev performed many other feats uv moral gymnastiks; but this last change I hev been called upon to make is probably the suddenest. Last week Toosday, Deekin Pogram, Captain McPelter and I was engaged in ridden the Cornors uv niggers. We hed endoored em ez long ez we thot possible, and determined on standin it no longer. Selectin three wich we wuz satisfied hed too much spellin book into em to be enslaved agin, we wus preparin notises to be served onto em, orderin em to leave in twenty-four hours, when I reseeved in the Northern mail a letter marked "Free—Alexander W. Randell, P. M. G." I knowd it wuz offishul to wunst—that blessid signatoor is on my commishun, and I've contemplatid it too often to be mistaken in it. Its contents wuz brief, and run thus:

"To all Postmasters in the Southern States: The niggers hev votes—consiliashen is our best holt. See to it."

This breef, tho not hard to be understood order, wuz sealed with the offishel seal uv the Post Offis Department stampt into putty instid uv butter, with ten hands a grabbin at it. I comprehended the situashen at site, and set about dooin my duty with both Roman and Spartan firmness. "Deekin," sez I tearin up the notises, "these niggers we hev misunderstood. They are not a inferior race—they are not decendants of Ham and Hager—it wuzn't Paul's idea in sendin back Onesimus to condemn him to servitood—we hev misunderstood the situashen, and must make amends. The nigger is devoid uv smell, and is trooly a man and a brother!"

"Wat?" said the Deekin, tipping back in amazement.

"Jest wat I say," sez I, "read that," and I flung him the letter.

The upshot uv the conference wich follered wuz the callin uv a meeting the next nite, at wich all the Ethiopians uv the Corners wuz invited and urged to be present.

The trouble wuz to get the niggers to attend the meetin. The fust one I spoke to laft in my face, and asked me how long it wuz sence I hed helpt hang a couple uv niggers, by way uv finishen off a celebrashen. Pollok, the Illinois storekeeper, got hold uv it, and told Joe Bigler, and Joe swore that ef the niggers hedn't any more sense than we give em credit for, in sposin we cood bamboozel em so cheep, he shood go back to the old beleef, to wit: that they wuz only a sooperior race uv monkeys, after all—and by nite every nigger in the vicinity wuz postid thoroughly, and out uv all uv em I cood only get four who would promise to attend, and them the Deekin agreed to pay $2 apiece to. To give eclaw I promised one uv em $5 (to be paid at the close uv the meetin) to sit on the stand with me, wich, being a very poor man, and hevin a sick wife in a shanty near by, who wuz sufferin for medicine (wich he coodent git without money,) he accepted.

At this pint an idee struck me. I remembered Philadelfy, and determined to hev a scene rivalin the Couch and Orr biznis.

"Another thing, Cuff, undestand that it's a part uv the bargain that when in my speech I turn to yoo and stomp, you must rise and embrace me."

"Wat?" sez he.

"Fall into my arms, lovin like—you understand—jist as tho we wuz long, long since brothers!"

"Scuse me!" sed he. "I'se a mity low nigger, and wants to buy de old woman some quinine, an wood do mos' anything for dat, but golly, dat's too much!"

"Not a cent," sed I sternly, assoomin my most piercinest gaze, "onless this is included!"

"Well," returned he, sulkily, "ef I must, I speck I must, but golly—"

The nite arrived and the meetin house wuz full. We thot fust uv holdin it in the chapel uv the College, but give up the idee as impracticable, ez owin to the dillytorinis uv our Northern friends in forwardin sich subscripshens ez they hev raised, we heven't got no further with the bildin than layin the corner stun. In the front wuz the four niggers, all in clean shirts, and on the stand wuz the nigger I hed engaged. Over the platform, wuz the follerin mottoes!

"In Yoonion ther is strength—For President in 1868, Fernando Wood; For vice President, Frederick Duglis."

"In the nigger, strength—In the Caucashen, beauty—In the mulatter, who is trooly the noblest uv the human species both."

In addishen to these, we dug up all the old mottoes wich Jefferson writ about yoonivarsal liberty and sich, wich hedn't bin quoted in Kentucky for twenty years, and postid em up; in breef, hed Wendell Phillips' blessid speret bin a hoverin over that meetin house, it wood hev smiled approvingly.

I spoke to em elokently on the yooniversel brotherhood uv mankind, holdin that whatever else cood be said, Adam wuz the father uv all mankind, and that the only difference between a white man and a nigger wuz sun burnt. The nigger, I remarkt, wuz, ondoubtedly, originally white, but hevin bin, sence his arrival in this country, addicted to agricultooral persoots, he hed become tanned to a degree wich, tho it marred his physical beauty, did not interfere with his sterlin goodnis uv heart. Ther hed bin difference between the race—at times ther hed bin onpleasantnises wich no one regrettid more than I. The whites uv the Corners hed not alluz bin ez considrit ez I cood hev wished. They hed flogged several uv em, and hung many more, and in times pas hed held em in slavery and sich, but that shood not be thot uv at this happy time. It wuz constitooshnel to do these things then, and Kentucky wuz eminently a law abidin State. "Here," sez I, "on this platform, with the flag uv our common country over me, I declare eternal friendship to the colored man, and to seel the declarashen I thus embrace—"

The obstinit nigger did'nt stir a step.

"Come up and fling your arms around me yoo black cuss," I sed in a stage whisper, "Come up."

"No yoo don't boss," sed the nigger, in a loud voice which was audible to all over the church, and holding out his hand. "I can't trust you a bressid minnit. Gib me $5 fust. Yoo owe dis child foa dollars now fo' sawin wood fo' yoah post offiis, and ef we's a gwin to hab our rites de fus yoos I shel put mine to will be gitten dat money. Pay up fus and de brace afterward. I can't do sich a disagreeable ting widout de cash in advance.

This rather destroyed the effect. The unities wuzn't preserved. The niggers in front bust out in a torturing laff, and Pollock and Bigler roll'd in convulsion uv lafture in wich half uv our people joined. Me a standin petrified, in the attitude of embracin, that cussid nigger standin with his hand extended for the money, with the Deekin and Bascom horror struck jist behind, formed a tabloo wich wuz more striking than pleasant.

The meeting was to wunst adjourned, for it wuz evident to the dullest comprehenshen that nothing more coodent be done that nite. Ez yoosual I failed for want uv capital. Hed I bin possest uv the paltry sum uv five dollars how different wood hev bin the result! Perchance we may, thro that defishency, lose Kentucky. It must never occur agin—my salery must be raised. I can't make brix without straw.

Joe Bigler met me next morning and remarkt that he regretted the occurence, ez he ardently desired to see the two races a pullin together. "The fault, perfesser," sed he, "wuz in not managin properly. The next time yoo want a 'spectable nigger to sit on the platform with yoo and the Deekin, or kiss or embrace yoo—git him drunk. He'll do it then probably—I know he will. Ef he's drunk enuff he'll hurrah for Johnson, and it's possible to get em down to the pint uv voting with you. Lord! how whisky drags a man down. "See wat it's brot yoo to!" and the insultin wretch rolled off laffin boisterously. "Get em drunk, Perfesser," he yelled ez long ez he could see me.

We don't intend to give it up. Bigler's advice wuz given in jest, but, nevertheless, I shall act upon it. Whisky is what brings white men to us, and ef a white man kin be thus capbhered, why not a nigger? The Afrekin hezn't got ez far to fall to git down to our level, and it'll take less to bring him. Bascom ordered five barrels to-day, wich I spose the Administrashen will pay for. We have yet the Noo York Custom House, and more uv the perkesits must be used for politikle purposes.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster,) and likewise Professor of Biblikle Politicks in the Southern Classikle and Military Institoot.

WHO IS LOUIS HARMS?

To this question our answer is: a genuine apostle, a true Christian hero. Louis Harms is a plain Lutheran clergyman. In 1848 he was installed as pastor of the parish of Hermansburg, on the Luneburger Heath, in the kingdom of Hanover. He is a man, according to the reports, of simple, direct nature, full of faith and the Holy Ghost. His parish, in which his father had been pastor before him, is made up of simple country people, and among them, as in most other parts of Germany, a dead orthodoxy had for the most part held sway. Under the new pastor and his faithful labors, the parish soon assumed a new aspect. The Christian life began to quicken, and in a short time the reformation became thorough to a degree unknown, perhaps, in any similar population in the world. In Hermansburg, there are *now* no beggars, no rough street loungers, no drunkards, no ragged straggling children, and no paupers. In every house in the village, there is family prayer, morning and evening; no one is absent from church, except in case of sickness; the services in the week are as well attended as those of the Sabbath; the workmen have prayers in the fields, and throughout the parish the songs heard are not the common country ditties, but sweet, sacred melodies, which joyfully express its Christian life. During the year there are eleven thousand communicants, which must embrace nearly the whole adult population. The people live in great harmony, and are good farmers and good laborers. All this has come of the blessing of God inspiring and giving fruit to the labors of a single man.

As was natural, when the parish of Hermansburg was brought to such a state of Christian completeness and efficiency, when it seemed by its character to invite the divine hand to use it for the benefit of the world, it came into the mind of the people to dosomething for others. A mission to the heathen was suggested. The simple people wanted to be missionaries themselves, and the suggestion at once took the form of a solemn purpose, and speedily grew into a plan. Twelve persons offered themselves as candidates for the missionary work, and were accepted. A separate house was assigned as a Missionary Institute, and Harms prescribed a course of training which was to occupy four years. This course embraced much hard work, especially for peasants without any previous preparation. Besides studying introduction, exegesis, dogmatics, history of doctrines and church history, history of missions, homiletics, and catechetics, they were required to perform a daily task of manual labor. This work with their hands, as Harms told them, "was to keep them healthy; to enable them, in part, to earn their bread, and to keep them humble, that they might never be ashamed of their work any more than Peter was of his fishing or Paul of his tent making."

Like the Christian knights, they chose the hardest field they could think of. They selected the tribes of the Gillas, on the east coast of Africa, who were said to be the "men without being human." True, they have not yet reached these people, but still they are among the heathen doing a great and good work. When the pupils in the Institute were nearly through with their preparatory training, the question necessarily arose as to how they were to be sent out. Where was the money to come from? Harms "knocked," as he says, "diligently on the dear Lord in prayer" But he well understood that the man who prays does not stand still. Hence he wrote to this and the other great man, but nothing came of it. At last it was said, Build a ship! Good, thought Harms, but the money? He prayed on. He remembered that when Duke George, on his death bed, doubted whether he should go directly to Jesus Christ with his dear merits, or to the Pope with his good works, a trusty courtier said, "Your Grace, straight forward makes the best runner." That word stuck fast in his soul. He arose at midnight and said: "Forward, now, in God's name!" He was assured. The brig was built and paid for; she was supplied for the long voyage with all the needful provisions and comforts from Hermansburg, and lifted her anchor and floated away on her holy, unselfish errand amidst exciting songs and earnest loving prayers,

And what now? Tell us of the fruit. The results are as wonderful as the means. Harms, it seems, is not a dreamer. His life and his faith are both real. The brig still continues her voyages back and forth between Hamburg and Africa. A hundred candidates are knocking for admission into the Institute; a new Institute building is about to be erected, which will accommodate forty eight persons; more than a hundred missionaries are already in the field; nine stations have been established, and the results, in the way of converts among the heathen, are larger than usual for the time devoted to the work.

And all this, humanly speaking, is the work of one man; one man, without money, without earthly power; of one man quickening, not a great city, but only an inconsiderable village, and animating its simple population with his own unwavering and all conquering faith. But we have not yet answered the question as to where the money came from. The answer is a purely spiritual one: he asked God for the money, and God gave it. He asked no one but God. He would neither beg himself, nor allow his people to do it. His sole and continual resort was to the "dear Lord." He prayed to *God* in secret, and *men* sent him the money. It came from Australia, from America, from England, and from many parts of Germany; it came, in many cases, in the very niche of time, but never, never came too late.

We have here a problem. What will men of the world do with it? Upon their principles it is wholly insoluble. They must confess their ignorance or attempt to explain it as a series of accidents, strangely persisted in through a series of years until chance itself becomes a law. But then, where do things of this sort occur outside of the sphere of religion? Why, nowhere Christianity has a better answer. The work of God, through Louis Harms, without being a miracle is of the nature of a miracle. It is a divine intervention, or a series of divine interventions, lying between the ordinary form in which God answers the prayers of his people, and the more startling form characterized as miraculous. It is so nearly miraculous that only ignorant and stupid fools can refuse to see God in it, and yet it is not precisely like restoring dead senses to their normal condition by a word. Harms does not command it to rain gold with which to build his brig. Money does not hail down from the sky at his word. That were a formal miracle. He "knocks on the dear Lord," and men bring him the money; but still it comes as surely as if he had snatched it from above the clouds.—*The Methodist*

THEODORE TILTON'S VISIT TO THE HOME OF MR. SEWARD.

Mr. Seward, I am happy to say, enjoys the personal regard of his neighbors in an eminent degree. His characteristic affability—which, during his manlier years, he was never wont to lose, but which he now loses ever dry—is still delightfully remembered by his towns-people, and is quoted to a stranger as one of the former glories of a faded man.

But what do these friends say of his public conduct?

One of the most interesting of psychological phenomena is the peculiar and indefinable regret with which a great statesman's admirers are compelled to witness at last his decline and fall. Mr Seward stood once like an elm—green, towering and monumental; but, after having grown gradually rotten at the root—a defective Radical!—he at last toppled over, and now lies prone on the ground. Accordingly, his kind hearted neighbors, with a pensive air, can only say to the visitor, "This was once the grandest of all trees, but look now?" And they inwardly suffer as they make the confession. For, when a man of great reputation thus plays false with the public confidence, he becomes the author of a peculiar cruelty in the wounds which he thereby inflicts upon his friends.

As I peered into Mr. Seward's garden and saw the snow and ice cloaking his trees and shrubs, I could not but think of the still more chilling blight which has winter-killed his green old age. Of course, I do not refer to his domestic bereavements. God forbid that any criticism of a public man's character should go untempered with sympathy at a moment when his critics are looking at the shut windows of his half empty house, and remember that its recent and chief household lights lie quenched in the grave. The late mistress of this mansion was one of the noblest women of America. I have never heard Mr. Greeley praise the character of any woman as I have heard him praise the character of Mrs. Seward. A few days after her death he wrote in the *Independent* the noblest tribute which any public pen paid to her memory. Gazing, therefore, at this shadowed house through the haze of this irresistible sympathy, I could not but recall tenderly to my mind my early boyish enthusiasm for Mr. Seward—when I thought him the greatest of statesmen, and bravest of leaders—when I believed that he loved liberty better than power, and sought justice rather than power—when his calm, pure, limpid eloquence flowed like a fountain undefiled—when I ranked him as the foremost of American statesmen, and one of the chief pillars of the anti-slavery cause—and when I shed foolish but actual tears of disappointment at his rejection by the Chicago Convention, and the nomination of Abraham Lincoln instead.

* * * * * * *

Melt, snows of Auburn! and unvail the great man's garden once again to the sun; but his pleasant plants, when they renew their leaf and bloom, shall only mock their master's laurel, which shall not again be green!—*N. Y. Independent.*

A MIDNIGHT SCENE IN GENERAL GRANT'S CAMP.

The battle of Arbela was the eloquence of daring on the part of the young Macedonian king; that of Thermopylæ was the eloquence of patriotism on the part of Leonidas and his Helote. The battle of Austerlitz was the eloquence of bravery on the part of the young Corsican. The scene of Valley Forge was the eloquence of faith on the part of Washington. The scene after the battle of the Wilderness combined all these elements, and added the eloquence of silence.

The well known result of that fierce conflict was adverse to the army of the United States. General Lee had flung one wing of his army between our forces and the base of their supplies, which would require another battle to regain them. Each division and corps commander knew this sad condition of affairs. They were all summoned to a council of war, to be held at the headquarters at one o'clock at night. They were the saddest steps ever taken by that band of devoted hearts. Fifteen thousand brave soldiers, dead, or dying, or wounded, were lying on the field hard by.

One after another entered, and after making a noisless salute, silently took their seats. Generals Sedgwick, Meade, Hancock, Warren, Sheridan and others, I believe, were there, Not a word was spoken. A full half hour thus passed by. Their emotions were too deep for utterance. Hopes of millions hung on the decision of that council.

At length General Grant asked each one in succession if they had any advice to proffer. Each one answered with a sad monosyllable, "No!"

The commander then wrote a few lines and handed the slip to General Meade, and he retired. This was repeated until all were gone, and the general was left alone. One of the staff of a division commander who was sick, was the last to retire, and he is our authority for the above.

All were ignorant of each other's order. They felt assured that retreat had been directed. Any other alternative would have been believed to be madness. Had they known that the order had been given to advance, instant and universal mutiny would have been raised. The eloquent silence, for which the commander has been noted, was the key to his success there.

The next morning each corps moved, and General Lee, the instant he perceived it, with vehemence exclaimed:

"Our enemy have a leader at last, and our cause is lost!"

He had bid his officers the night before to let their soldiers sleep long: but now he saw the army whom he thought utterly defeated moving, round between him and the base of his supplies. He hastened to begin retracing his course, and confessed to an artillery officer of the Confederate army that the doom of their cause was sealed.—*Presbyterian.*

ANECDOTE OF HALL.

Mr. Wilkes was almost as pungent and unsparing in his sarcasms on the errors and frailties of men as Robert Hall; but, blind to his own fault, he once undertook to cast the mote out of his brother's eye. As might have been anticipated, he received a retort from the clerical prince of wits that extinquished all desire for a second interference.

Mr. Wilkes, one day, in the presence of several ministers and other religious men, addressed Mr. Hall as follows, immediately after the latter had been indulging in those sarcasms, jokes, and ill-natured remarks at the expense of other men, to which he was so much in the habit of giving utterance:

"Mr. Hall, we all admit you are a great man; some of us think you are a good man; but I must plainly tell you that there are many persons who doubt your Christianity altogether."

"Why so, sir?" inquired Mr. Hall in his usual impatient and abrupt manner. "Why so, sir? Why should any man doubt my Christianity, any more than your Christianity, sir?"

"Because, Mr. Hall," replied Mr. Wilkes, "you are so much in the habit of making acrimonious remarks and sporting jokes at other people's expense."

"Well, sir," returned Mr. Hall, "and what if I sometimes do? The only difference between you and me, sir, is, that I speak my nonsense in the parlour, and you speak yours in the pulpit."

Mr. Wilkes, strong as were his nerves, was completely put down, as the phrase is, by the combined wit and severity of the remark. He was heard afterwards to say, that he would never again take upon himself the office of rebuking Mr. Hall for any improprieties of speech of which he might be guilty in his presence.

WOOLEN CLOTHING.

The most healthful clothing for our climate the year round is made of wool. If worn next the skin by all classes, in summer as well as winter, an incalculable amount of coughs, colds, diarrhoeas, dysenteries, and fevers would be prevented, as also many sudden and premature deaths from croup, diptheria, and lung diseases. Winter maladies would be prevented by the ability of a woolen garment to keep the natural heat about the body more perfectly instead of conveying it away as fast as generated, as linen and flaxen garments do; as also cotton and silk, although these are less colling than Irish linen; as any one can prove by noticing the different degrees of coldness on the application of a surface of six inches square of flannel cotton; and linen to the skin the moment the clothing is removed. The reason is, that wool is a bad conductor of heat and linen is a good conductor of heat.—*Dr. Hall.*

WHEN a young man is dependent upon his daily toils for his income and marries a lady who does not know how to make a loaf of bread or mend a garment, I wonder if he is not lacking somewhere, say toward the top for instance?

A BEAUTIFUL CITY

Batavia—the capital city of the island of Java—according to the description of a newspaper correspondent, is a brilliant specimen of oriental splendor. The houses, which are as white as snow, are placed one hundred feet back from the street, the interveting space being filled with trees literally alive with birds, and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a piazza in front, and is decorated with beautiful pictures, elegant lamps, cages, etc., while rocking chairs, lounges, and ottomans, of the nicest description, furnish luxurious accommodations for the family—who sit there mornings and evenings. At night the city is one blaze of light from the lamps. The hotels have grounds of eight and ten acres in extent around them, covered with fine shade trees, with fountains, flower gardens, etc. Indeed, so numerous are the trees, the city almost resembles a forest. The rooms are very high and spacious, without carpets, and but few curtains. Meals are served up about the same as at first-class hotels in the United States, although the habits of living are quite different. At daylight coffee and tea are taken to the guests' room, and again at eight o'clock light refreshments. At twelve breakfast is served, and at seven dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready, day and night. No business is done in the middle of the day, on account of the heat. The nights and mornings are cool and delightful; birds are singing all night. The thermometer stands at about 82 degrees throughout the year. The Island of Java contains a population of 10,000,000. The island abounds with tigers, leopards, anacondas, and poisonous insects of all kinds. The finest fruits in the world are produced in a great profusion.

SMALL TALK.

Of all the expedients to make the heart lean, the brain guazy, and to thin life down to the consistency of a cambric kerchief, the most successful is the little talk and tattle which, in some charmed circles, is courteously styled conversation. How human beings can live on such meager fare—how continue existence in such a famine of topics and on such a short allowance of sense—is a great question, if philosophy could only search it out. All we know is that such men and women there are who will go on from fifteen to four score and never a hint on their tombstones that they died at last of consumption of the head and marasmus of the heart. The whole universe of God, spreading out its splendors and terrors, pleading for their attention, and they wonder "where Mrs. Somebody got that divine ribbon to her bonnet?" The whole world of literature, though its thousand trumps of fame, adjuring them to regard its garnered stores of emotion, and they think "It's high time, if John intends to marry Sarah for him to pop the question!"—When, to be sure, this frippery is spiced with a little envy and malice, and prepares its dishes of scandal and nice bits of detraction it becomes endowed with a slight venomous vitality which does pretty well, in the absence of soul, to carry on the machinery of living if not the reality of life.—*Whipple.*

THE BEST INHERITANCE.

The following paragraph we clip from one of Henry Ward Beecher's recently published sermons:

"Not money, not honor, not even a good name is the best inheritance of a child—Far above all secular gifts is a parent's good name; but there are some good things that are better than that; namely, those transmissable moral qualities which put the soul, from the first, under the dominion of the higher instinct. From my mother I had a legacy which I would not be able to thank God enough for in this world, if I was to live for long ages. Have you not reasons to thank God that you sprang from such parents as yours were? And do you not know that the nature which they handed down to you was one that represented, as it were, in our journal, the point at which they left the conflict having gained victory upon victory, that your warfare might be less and your victories easier? And that which you have inherited of tendencies toward things noble and true, and away from things selfish and false, you may transmit with augmenting power. Here is a great lesson of life.—

HOPE AND COURAGE.

True hope is based on energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, and has always cause to hope, because it knows the mutability of human affairs, and how slight a circumstance may change the whole course of events. Such a spirit, too, rests upon itself; it is not confined to particular objects; and if at last all should be lost, it has saved itself its own integrity and worth. Hope awakens courage, while desponency is the last of all evils, it is the abandonment of good—the giving up of the battle of life with dead nothingness. He who can implant courage in the human soul is the best physician. To seek to govern men by their fears and theirs wants is an unworthy purpose; the desire to rule by means of cowardice. Love inspires courage and hope, and this is doubly the giver and preserver of life. Whatsoever teaches us bold to combat the manifold evils and assaults of life, enables us to win the crown of victory. Special care therefore, ought to be taken in education to teach what true courage is—as well in social and domestic as in public affairs—and by what means it may be best sustained.

OUR FRIENDS, AFTER DEATH.

A father once related to his children the following story: The governor of an island was once called to appear before his king to give an account of his stewardship. Those friends in whom he most confided, parted with him at his house; others went with him to the ship, while many in whom he had placed but little trust, and whom he scarcely recognized as friends, much to his surprise, escorted him on his journey, spoke for him, and secured him the favor of the king.

"So man," continued the father, "has on earth three kinds of friends whom he only learns to know aright when he is called to leave this world and render his account to God. The first of these—gold and lands—remain behind; the second—friends and relatives—go only to the verge of the grave; the third—his good deeds—accompany him in his journey to the better land, and are with Christ his advocate before the throne, and purchase for him favor and pardon. How foolish is man to prize so little here what will constitute his wealth hereafter.

"VEN you're a married man, Sammy, you'll understand a great many things as you don't understand now; but vether it's vorth vile to go through so much to learn so little, as the charity boy said when he got to the end of the alphabet, is a matter of taste."

CHARACTERISTIC POPPING.

The Chimney Corner, that very interesting periodical of Frank Leslie's, has the following in its funny column, on "characteristic popping."

YANKEE. Jonathan—"Sal der you love doughnuts?" [illegible] me one o' them doughnuts."

WESTERN. Loquacious individual—"Hollo, old gal—see here! I've scatterlofistercated all over the equimity of this 'ere country, looking for just such a critter as you. What say, will yer hitch?"

Western Gal—"O shucks, I calkeriate; so let's git up and git."

DUTCH. Hans—"Ich will haben you, Johannas. I loves you more better than I does mein lager beer."

Johannas—"Oh, ya, Hans, dat ist good."

FRENCH. French Gallant—"Oh, Mademoiselle, you will do me ze very much honor to accept ze hand?"

Madumoiselle—Oh, Monsieur, you make my face very much rouge. Ask madam. Voulezvous?"

JEW. Hamman—"Matilda, I have five gold watches, almost as good as new, von good lot of second hand clothing, and von good camel hair shawl, which I will give to you if you will be mine bride."

Matilda—"Dear Hamman, I can't resist; but let me see the camel hair shawl first."

IRISH. Patrick—Biddy, darling, would yeez like a new house, a cow, a pig, and meself in the bargain?"

Bridget—"Och, Paddy, don't be tazing me!

Tis the praste we're atther wanting."

"TOO MUCH DITTO."

In a small village in New England lived an old chap, who though very wealthy, did not possess a good education, and also did not his wife. He purchased most of his household goods at a dry goods and grocery store in the village, and at the end of the year the bill was presented for payment. On one occasion in looking it over, he observed the word "ditto" occurred frequently. On reaching home he said to his wife:

"What have you been doing with so much ditto this year?" showing her how it stood on the bill. "I haven't bought any, and what have you been doing with so much?"

"I haven't had a bit," she replied.

"You must have had it," he returned, "for M. always deals honestly by me, and and here it is on the bill. You can see for yourself."

"I don't care if it is: I haven't had any, and M. has cheated you; I always said he would."

"Well, then I must see about it," he replied. So he trudged back to the store.

"Look here, M., what do you mean by charging me with so much ditto? I haven't had any and my wife says she hasn't."

When the old gentleman returned home, his wife inquired if he found out about the "ditto."

"Yes," said he, "I have found out that I was a fool, and you was a ditto."

A HANDSOME DONATION.—We understand that Hon Thaddeus Stevens, a few days ago, sent to the Treasurer of Pennsylvania College, Five Hundred Dollars as a contribution towards the erection of the Preparatory Department. This is one of Mr. Stevens' characteristic acts, and will serve to remind our community of the public spirit, liberality and benevolence which so eminently distinguish him. Penn'a. College is largely indebted to Mr. Stevens for its existence, he being a member of the Legislature when it was incorporated, and secured for it an appropriation of $15,000 or $18,000, when it was struggling for support He has ever since been a member of the Board of Trustees, and has from time to time interested himself in its welfare. This donation will be accepted by its friends as furnishing gratifying evidence of his continued interest in the Institution.—*Gettysburg Star.*

THE starvation point that has been reached in South Carolina is evidently only relative. That point of famine which no longer admits of fastidousness in the choice of food has not yet been arrived at. They are hungry, but some delicacy of appetite yet remains. Thus, for instance, General Sickles writing to the Chairman of the Southern Relief Committee in Boston, says: "If you send corn meal let me suggest that you send white meal; for white persons will not eat yellow meal. It is only given here to cattle, and even the colored people refuse it." When we call to mind what Union soldiers, who crowded rebel prison pens at Salisbury and Andersonville, had to feed upon in their extremity, it certainly requires some stretch of charitable feeling to arouse anything like sympathy for people who are so very particular about the quality of the alms they beg for.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The statement of the public debt for the month of April has been completed. The statement will show a reduction of about $6,000,000 in the debt for the month, which is very small compared with the last monthly statement. The conversion of Seven Thirties and Compound Interest notes into Five Twenties will amount to about $37,000,000. The statement will show the amount of gold on hand to be about $113,000,000. The amount of currency on hand will be considerably less than last month, which is accounted for by the small receipts of internal revenue during the month. None of the four million Legal Tenders which the Secretary of the Treasury may by law retire each month, were so retired.

A few days since a gentleman from a distance visited Columbus, Ohio, on business, and having a leisure hour, concluded to call on Miss—, with whom he had some acquaintance. At the door he did not recognize her in her kitchen attire. He asked if Miss—was at home. She very prudently accepted the situation, and informed him that she was in, and after seating him in the parlor, retired, as she observed, to inform her of his presence. She went to her dressing room, and after a thorough re-rigging, application of paints, powders, false curls, tilters, etc., she presented herself a second time, when she was at once recognized by the gent. Of course a pleasant hour was wiled away, during which she found occasion to apologize for not making her appearance sooner than she did.

WISE COUNSEL.—It is an evidence of true wisdom not to be precipitate in our notions, nor inflexible in our opinions; and it is a part of true wisdom not to give hasty credit to every word that is spoken, nor immediately to communicate to others what we have heard, or even what we believe. In cases of perplexity and doubt, consult a prudent and religous man, and choose rather to be guided by the counsel of one better than thyself, than to follow the suggestion of thy own blind will.

KINDNESS.—Kind words are looked upon like jewels on the breast, never to be forgotten, and perhaps, to cheer thy memory along sad life; while words of cruelty, or carelessness, are like swords in the bosom, wounding and leaving scars which will be borne to the grave by their victim. Do you think there is any bruised heart which bears the mark of such a wound from you? If there is a living one which you have wounded hasten to heal it; for life is short—to morrow may be too late.

HARMLESS SERPENTS.—Douglas Jerrold calls women's arms "the serpent's that wind about a man's neck, killing his best resolutions," the "oldest inhabitants don't object to them kind o' serpents."

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867.

for the INQUIRER, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. AGNEW will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

Republican State Convention.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.

The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on Wednesday, the 26th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSEY, } Secretaries.
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, }

THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM GAMBLING SCHEME.

We some days ago received a prospectus of a grand lottery scheme for the ostensible purpose of obtaining funds for the erection of an asylum for invalid soldiers at Gettysburg, Pa. A bill authorizing the establishment of an extensive lottery scheme, similar in character to the Crosby Opera House lottery, seems to have been smuggled through our last legislature, with the alleged design of raising funds for the above named purpose, but in reality, as it seems, to enable a set of sharpers to swindle the people of the country out of their money for the benefit of private parties, by appealing to their patriotism and sympathy for our maimed veterans. This was further cloaked under the alleged favorable opinions and recommendations of such men as Governor Curtin, Generals Meade, Sickles, Pennypacker, &c. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* gives the following account of the first meeting of the corporators:

An alleged meeting of the corporators was held at General Collis's office, at which but two of the corporators were personally present—General Sickel and Mr. Bergen. Besides these, however, General Collis was present, claiming to represent General Pennypacker. At this meeting the principal business transacted was the election of a number of the leading lottery men of the country as members of the corporation, and the wholesale transfer of all the powers and authorities supposed to have been conferred upon the corporation to a board of supervisors, composed of these very lottery managers. The arrangement thus intended to be effected gave these lottery men the opportunity of collecting from the people the sum of twelve millions of dollars, out of which about three hundred thousand dollars were to be doled out to the ostensible asylum fund, and eleven million seven hundred thousand dollars were to pass into the hands of the lottery supervisors—a very nice thing for them, as the public will easily see.

The whole scheme is evidently designed to swindle the people, so that we unhesitatingly advise our readers not to give a single penny to the enterprise. They who wish to give of their means for the benefit of our gallant soldiers can find plenty of crippled soldiers or poor widows and orphans in every community to whom their contributions can be given direct, without putting them into a gambling enterprise where nine-tenths of their contributions will go to enrich a set of heartless scoundrels whose chief object is to secure their own pecuniary benefit by appealing to the public sympathy in behalf of our brave defenders. The whole scheme is but little better than robbery, and deserves the unequivocal condemnation of all good citizens. Our State long ago abolished lotteries as demoralizing and prejudicial to the public welfare. In an unguarded moment, and under the influence of an insiduous appeal in behalf of our maimed and suffering soldiers, the legislature seems to have passed and the Governor to have signed the bill. We do not believe that on a more calm and careful examination into the character of the scheme, it would have passed. We bid God speed to all enterprises for securing the comfort of the gallant men who have been maimed for life while defending the flag of their country against the assaults of traitors and rebels, but let it be done in such a manner as to secure the appropriation of the entire amount of contributions to the purpose designed, and let not the good cause be damaged by connecting it with any such disreputable gambling enterprise as this. We have already too much corruption and crime all over the country; public sentiment alone can check the tide of crime that is sweeping over the land. There is no better time than now to begin. Let the people not be tricked into the support or patronage of any lottery scheme under whatever deceptive name it may come, or however respectable the parties whose approval it professes to have; whether under the name of the "Gettysburg Asylum," "Bible House," or any other professedly charitable or religious appellation, rascality will be found at the bottom of it, and the best that can be said of any of them is that they are an effort to make gambling respectable by cloaking it with some outward appearance of charity or benevolence.

POLITICAL METAMORPHOSES.

The Mechiavelian and time-serving character of the leaders of the former Democratic party, and its legitimate offspring, the Copperhead party of the present day, has required of the subscribers to their political creed some of the queerest tergiversations ever known to political history. It was an old and well known trick of Democratic leaders to advocate protection in one section of the country and free trade in another during the same campaign, and pledge their candidates to both, though they invariably turned out free traders when elected. Even one short year ago it was no uncommon thing to hear Copperhead speakers demonstrate to the complete satisfaction of their followers that the negro was not only of an inferior race, but that he was utterly unfit to exercise the right of suffrage, and it was even doubtful if he had an immortal soul. Alas for the time, labor and whiskey spent in the unprofitable work! Alas for the shortness of Copperhead foresight and the devotion of Copperhead leaders to *great principles!* The times have changed—Copperhead leaders have received a new revelation. In the language of "Nasby"—"The nigger vote must be capchered," and suddenly it is discovered that Sambo is as good as any white man if not a little better, and, strange [illegible] straightway the Copperhead leaders, *alias* rebels, in the South, set to work with might and main to convince the negro that they, the rebel leaders, not only are now but always have been his best friends and that his only security will be found in the ranks of the Copperhead party. We are not surprised at this, for we predicted as much long ago, but it does seem a little odd that such men as Wade Hampton and Governor Orr should be found upon the stump appealing to colored audiences and endeavoring to make them believe that the five years of bloody warfare, out of which they have just emerged, for the purpose of holding them in bondage was all endured through love for the negro and zeal for his welfare. They may preach such doctrine long and loud, but ignorant as the poor freedmen may, be few are found so ignorant and credulous as to even give a respectful hearing to such base and palpable efforts to deceive. Such is the pass to which Copperheads, *par excellence*, have come down south, and it will not be long until we hear their followers in this section of the country take up the refrain. It may be a bitter pill but it must be swallowed and therefore we warn them to prepare for the change.

☞ The *Gazette* is ever appealing to the ignorance of its readers. We presume it does not desire to insult them by appealing to their intelligence. The boldest and most puerile appeal of this kind is the effort to palm off the deficit at the Poor House upon Messrs. Shuck and Trout, who were directors twelve years ago. It is a well known fact that the County Auditors settle the accounts between the county and the Treasurer of the Poor House Fund and NOT THE DIRECTORS. We believe this to be all wrong, nevertheless, it is the case and those gentlemen—Shuck and Trout—knew as little about the settlement of the Poor House accounts as any other individual who read the published statement.

THE County Committee, at its late session, appointed J. B. Cessna, Esq., to represent this county in the Republican Convention, which assembles at Williamsport, on the 26th day of June, proximo, to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Cessna is not instructed, but in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of this county, will support Hon. George Taylor, of Huntingdon. Judge Taylor, as an able lawyer and jurist, has but few rivals, and he can command a larger vote against Judge Sharswood in this county than any other man that can be nominated.

IT will be seen by an article copied from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, published in another column, that William M. Hall, Esq., of this place, has been appointed, in conjunction with Judge Derrickson, of Crawford and Wayne M'Veigh, Esq., of Chester, to revise the Civil Code of Penn'a, by Governor Geary. This is certainly a very flattering compliment to Mr. Hall as a lawyer. The duties devolving upon this Commission will be very arduous and will require several years' labor to discharge them. We congratulate Mr. Hall upon his appointment and feel assured that the duties will be most faithfully performed.

THE REGISTRATION of voters in Virginia is progressing satisfactorily. The utmost good feeling is said to prevail, and even the disqualified, impressed with the necessity of submission to the law, express no dissatisfaction, but acquiesce in the policy of non-interference. General good feeling seems to prevail toward the colored people, and measures for their education, and moral and social elevation are earnestly discussed. If wise counsels continue to prevail, the Old Dominion will speedily be restored to more than her former prosperity.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* has been doing a small puffing business, at, we suppose, so much a head, which it entitles "Photographic Views of the People's Representatives," in which it compliments our Representatives thus: "John Weller and J. T. Richards served their first term during the last session. Both are honest Republicans, and faithfully adhered to the interests of their constituents. Their re-election is conceded;" which would be well enough if it didn't compliment everybody else.

THE editor of the *Gazette* threatens to eat a copy of the INQUIRER, "dirt, wool and all," if certain figures are not as he would have them. This feat would be nothing astonishing for an individual who has been eating DIRT, and politically existing on WOOL, all his life. We suspect it would be gulped down as a rare delicacy. The only fear we have at present, is, that some vile creature may instigate him to eat an entire edition. Our doors are carefully locked and the keys properly secured.

IF it has taken the combined wisdom of the Old Democratic Party and the Copperhead Party twelve or fifteen years to discover a small deficit in the Poor House account, which, it is alleged, should have accurred under the administration of Messrs. Shuck and Trout, is it not about time that the whole party were kicked out "without the benefit of the clergy," and somebody placed there who can keep the accounts correct?

SINCE there is no difference of opinion between the *Gazette* and the INQUIRER in regard to Mr. Blymyer's responsibility for the deficit which was discovered in the Poor House accounts, will the *Gazette* be kind enough to state who is responsible for it? Mr. Blymyer, it is admitted on all hands, is NOT responsible. Now come up squarely and tell us WHO IS? The people want to know!

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, in review of the members of the last Legislature, speaks as follows of the Senator from this district:

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—*Somerset, Bedford and Fulton Counties*—Alexander Stutzman, Republican, of Somerset county. Mr. S. has served the first session of his first term. He is a fluent debator, a man of sound judgment and of great service to his constituents.

☞ The Treasury Department at Washington has lately had some difficulty in adjusting the accounts of the various bureaus. We presume the Bedford County Auditors will be called in to help to investigate the difficulties. What a chance for the Poor House officials!

LATEST FROM RICHMOND

JEFF. DAVIS RELEASED ON BAIL!

His Bail Fixed at $100,000

HORACE GREELEY ONE OF HIS BAIL.

RICHMOND, May 13.—Jeff. Davis was produced in court this morning. The counsel for the Government were not ready to proceed.

Mr. O'Conor moved that the prisonor be released on bail. Judge Underwood said he would release the prisoner on one hundred thousand dollars bail. Of this sum Hon. Horace Greely pledged $25,000, Augustus Schell $25,000, General Jackson $25,000, A. Welsh $25,000.

Hon. W. B. Reed said he would pledge $100,000 at once in addition if this bail was not acceptable.

Judge Underwood said the bail was entirely acceptable, and Mr. Davis was released and proceeded at once to the Spottswood House to inform Mrs. Davis of his good fortune.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A DISPATCH from Fortross Monroe May 11th says: Jeff Davis left this morning in charge of the U. S. Marshal for Richmond.

A DISPATCH under date of 11th inst. says: The Republicans of Westminister, Md., have elected their entire ticket—city officers, Mayor and Council. All are "Radicals."

THE Pacific's news from Europe created somewhat of a panic in the gold market in New York on the 11th inst., and the prices declined rapidly. Gold 135 3-8.

THE Commissioners of Pensions desires the public to be informed that no act has been passed granting penisions to the soldiers of 1812, excepting only those disabled in the service.

PETITIONS to Congress are circulating in Texas asking for a division of the State, and the creation of the new State of "West Texas." The people of the Western section claim that they have always been loyal to the Union.

THE Hon. Wm. D Kelley, of Philadelphia, arrived at New Orleans on the 9th inst. and made a tour of inspection of the colored schools, in company with Mayor Heath and other gentlemen, to-day.

THE Sergeant Samuel McClure of Company I, 27th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, who was killed by Indiads on the 27th of March last near Fort Reno, was the only brother of Col. A. K. McClure of Chambersburg, Pa.

DR. BLACKBURN, "C. S. A.," and of yellow fever notoriety, wants to return to his native land and stand a trial in Kentucky. As a Kentucky jury would undoubtedly acquit the villain, it is not likely that his request will be granted by the United States authorities.

A RIOT occurred in Richmond, Va., on Thursday evening of last week, growing out of the arrest of a negro by the police. The negro was twice rescued by the colored mob—the second time from the station house. Several policemen were injured in the melee. The mob was dispersed by Gen. Schofied with a company of regulars.

OVER two hundred leading manufacturers, from different parts of the country, attended the tariff meeting at the Astor House, N. Y., on the 8th instant. It was resolved to commence a vigorous campaign in favor of the protection of American Labor in all parts of the United States.

A SERIOUS Riot is threatened in New York City, for the purpose of resisting the execution and enforcement of the Liquor license laws, which are obnoxious to a large class of citizens. There is intense feeling against the Police department entrusted wtih the execution of these laws, which it is feared will lead to violence and blood-shed.

JAMES BUCHANAN, ex-President, entered upon his seventy-seventh year on the 22d ult. He is in vigorous health and occasionally makes the trip from Wheatland to Lancaster, three miles and a half, on foot; and what is more remarkable, in passing over that long public throughfare, though met by many people, he scarcely ever receives the respectful salutation of any man. Traitor sympathizers are not popular in Lancaster county.

HON. J. GLANCY JONES, of Berks has gone South on a "Stumping tour," to make speeches to the colored citizens of African decent with a view of winning them over to the Copperhead faith. We think with the Reading *Journal*, that he will find it a good deal harder to pull the wool over the eyes of the colored brethern, than it is to perform the same feat with the Democratic masses of Old Berks.

NOT many years ago California was mainly supplied with bread from the Atlantic States. Flour commanded, at the highest, fifty dolla barrel. Now, flour, at San Francisco, sells for $6, and large quantities of wheat have been shipped at a profit to Philadelphia and New York.

SENATOR SCOVEL, in a speech at Camden, N. J., a few evenings since, in favor of manhood suffrage in New Jersey and the North, said that "Gen. Grant told me ten days ago, that South Carolina would force free suffrage on New Jersey and the Middle States, and equality before the law. I told Gen. Grant we would take the healthful medicine without Rebel force."

JUDGE UNDERWOOD opened the United States District Court in Richmond on Monday. Among the members of the grand jury were John M. Botts, Joseph Segar, Lewis McKenzie, and five colored men. It is reported that Jefferson Davis will be taken to Richmond on saturday next, the government having instructed General Burton to obey the writ of *habeas corpus.* The writ is returnable before Judge Underwood on Monday, May 13. Mr. Evarts of New York will be associated with Mr. Chandler in the prosecution; Charles O'Conor and George Shea appearing for the defence.

A DISPATCH from Richmond dated May 13th, says: At the African Church last night Judge Underwood said that General Schofield had told him there was a possibility of a riot being made by the negroes to-day, and that if there was he would plant cannon and sweep the street with grape shot. He urged them to be peaceful and quiet in their demeanor, and declared they had gained their present position by good behavior, and could gain nothing by violence and insult. Mr. Greeley said that he did not believe there was much fear of a riot, but if they assembled on the streets twenty at a place it would give occasion for interference with them, and if a telegram could be made that there been a collision between the soldiers and the colored people it would go all over the country, and hurt their brothers at some place where they were not so well protected as they are here.

HON. HENRY WILSON has lately spoken publicly to many thousands of the Southern people and explained to them his views on Reconstruction. He is doing a good work. In a recent letter from Newbern N. C., he says: "If the friends of the country, emancipation, civil rights, suffrage, and education will aid in speakers, workers, papers, and means of information, I am more confident than ever that these states will send true men to Congress, and put proper men in control of their affair."

A DISPATCH from Washington dated May 13th says: The Supreme Court this morning dismissed the petition of the States of Mississippi and Georgia for an injunction against the carrying into effect of the Reconstruction laws by United States officers, for want of jurisdiction in the matter.

A DISPASCH from Ft. Wayne on the 10th inst. says: A great Republican victory has been gained in the banner Democratic county of Indiana. The Democracy are utterly routed, horse, foot and dragoon. The entire Republican ticket of this city is elected by majorities of from 400 to 800. A Radical Republican is elected Mayor for the first time for years.

The following are the Official majorities: Sharp, for Mayor, 720; Pippenbrink, for Treasurer, 334 Linderman, for Marshal, 592, Fisher, for Assessor, 482. E. L. Chittenden, Democratic nominee for Clerk, had no opposition, both parties voting for him. The City Council elected is four Republicans and one Democrat. This city has always been considered certan Democratic by 800 to 1,200 majority.

AT a council at Fort Dodge the 12th ult., between General Hancock and some leading chiefs of the Kiowas, the latter declared for peace and promised to allow their young men to act as guides and scouts in the United States service. General Hancock is going south into the Indian country to see the Camanches, Arapahoes and other Kiowas, and will then start north to hunt the Sioux and Cheyennes.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has pardoned Solomon Kohnsman convicted of defrauding the Government by presenting false claims: The course pursued by the President in relation to counterfeiters, swindlers and thieves in general is likely to make those professions odious, by encouraging them to such a degree that the people will be compelled to enforce another kind of law.

GENERAL PIERCE, once a President of the United States, who makes his unbecoming visit to Jefferson Davis with a foolish flourish of importance, has met with bad fortune. Striking quickly up the wharf, "with a small carpet sack in his hand," he was stopped by a soldier, who taught him propriety and some of the army regulations at one time. The military experience of General Pierce has always been unfortunate.

The American Chapel at Rome.

Mr. Rufus King, the American Minister at Rome, has written a letter, which has beeen published, in which he complains of his treatment in connection with the attempt at suppressing Protestant worship at Rome. In his letter he says:

"The American chapel is just where it has been all the season and not at all likely to be disturbed. It was separated from the Legation at the special request and by the spontaneous act of the clergyman (Rev. Dr. Lyman) and vestry, who desired to set up for themselves; and, when the two Scotch Presbyterian congregations were notified that they must go outside the walls, I had the arms of the Legation transferred to the building in which the Americans met for public worship, with the view to prevent any interference by the authorities with our services. It seems to have been effectual, and no interference has occurred or is anticipated."

Of course no interference has occurred or can occur until the Pope declares war against the United States. Some of the papers in this country have endeavored to create the impression that the facts in regard to the suppression of Protestant worship at Rome by the Papal authorities were not as we represented them at the time. They were literally so. Not only were the Scotch pastors, with which many American Presbyterians, clergymen and laymen, joined, peremptorily ordered to suspend their worship, but it was distinctly threatened that the American chapel would share the same fate. When Mr. King "transferred the arms of the U. S. Legation" to the door of the chapel, it necessarily had the same effect as if he had moved an army to guard it. The arms of the Legation gave it the protection of our own government as if the chapel had been "transferred" to American soil. The Pope dare not interfere. But for this act on the part of Mr. King the chapel would long since have been closed. And even now ten or twelve Americans, if they are Protestants, dare not meet together to pray and praise God anywhere within the walls of Rome but in the Episcopal chapel, which, according to all our information, is very high church at that. The public have not been misinformed in regard to this matter, but there are those who are now seeking to create a false impression as to the facts in the case. The facts are simply as we have given them above.—*New York Observer.*

A Striking Difference.

The *Newark Daily Advertiser* reviews the following reminiscence of Washington's Presidency, and contrasts the course of Austria then with that of our Government at the present time:

"More than seventy years ago, in the year 1792, the then President of these United States, one George Washington, wrote a private letter to Francis II, Emperor of Austria, in which he pleaded, in a dignified but earnest and touching manner, for the release of General Lafayette, who had been for several years confined in the loathsome dungeon in the citadel of Olmutz.

"'It will,' said Washington, 'readily occur to your Majesty that occasions may sometimes exist on which official considerations would constrain the chief of a nation to be silent and passive in relation even to objects which affect his sensibility and claim his interposition as a man. Finding myself precisely in this situation at prsent, I take the liberty of writing this private letter to your Majesty, being persuaded that my motives will also be my apology for it. * * * * I forbear to enlarge on this delicate subject. Permit me to only submit to your Majesty's consideration whether his long imprisonment, and the confiscation of his estates, and the indigence and dispersion of his family and the painful anxieties incident to all these circumstances, do not form an assemblage of sufferings, which recommend him to the meditation of humanity? Allow me, sir, on this occasion, to be its organ; and to entreat that he may be permitted to come to this country, on such conditions and under such restrictions, as your Majesty may think it expedient to prescribe.'

"The request of our chief magistrate was not so much as replied to, being treated on the other hand with contemptuous indifference. Lately, as is well known, the present Emperor of Austria, the successor of Francis II, appealed to our Government in behalf of his brother Maximilian, the Emperor of Mexico, who was in imminent peril of losing his life at the hand of his subjects.' Our Secretary of State promptly sent messengers to beg Juarez to spare the life of the Mexican Emperor. We find no fault, as some have done, with the humane action of Secretary Seward, for America can well afford to heap coals of fire upon even the crowned heads of Europe. We prove to the world that republics, such as this, are able to forget injuries and to be always generous."

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune telegraphs the following cheerful intelligence as to the cause of Mr. Thaddens Stevens's departure from Washington:—

"It was Mr. Stevens's intention to remain here most if not all the summer, to look after various matters, but information obtained by him a few days since as to the intentions of the cabinet and the President in regard to their future policy decided him to leave. Upon going away he expressed himself as greatly satisfied with the course questions were taking here, and said that he was more hopeful of the future than he had been for months."

Petroleum.

"The 'oil fever' has been over and done with so long, that petroleum is now rarely mentioned by the generality of people and when spoken of at all it is with a grim smile of chagrin at past follies. But it has by no means disappeared as an element of trade, it has merely ceased to be a speculation and begun to be a business. This is most natural. When oil was first "struck" as a commercial product, forced upward by the immense quantity of gas, which always seems to be in reserve waiting for fit opportunity, it spouted into the air with a fury and volume that attracted the eyes of the world. But the pressure gradually ceased, and the noisy flood of talk and excitement subsided until the "flowing well" has settled into a practical, legitimate industry, which yields according to the amount of pumping applied to it. So it happens that, with all the other matters of commerce, petroleum has felt its just proportion of the warlike rumors from abroad, and its low prices have been still further depressed. Large holders of oil in the regions of its production have been storing it for better prices, until a million of barrels have been accumulated. Not only that, but iron tankage to the extent of a half million barrels more is reported, so that by holding back a million barrels the owners are making a direct effort to control the market. The especial point, however toward which the largest producers are trying to work, is the perfection of some process which by accomplishing a cheap and complete combustion of the carbon, shall make petroleum a fuel superior to wood, peat or coal. This is their grand desideratum, and as many ingenious men are working at the problem it stands a fair chance of being solved.

Commissioners to Revise the Civil Code.

By authority of an act of the Legislature, Hon. David Derrickson, of Crawford, Wayne McVeigh, Esq., of Chester, and William McClay Hall, Esq., of Bedford county have been appointed by the Governor commissioners to revise the Civil Code.

In making these selections Gov. Geary has exhibited not only good judgment, but a full appreciation of the magnitude of the task to be undertaken and performed. Hon. David Derrickson is by legal learning, habits of industry and powers of application, peculiarly fitted for the duties devolved upon him by the appointment. For ten years, from November, 1826, to November, 1866, he filled the position of President Judge of the district composed of Erie, Crawford and Warren counties, in a manner creditable both to his head and heart; and we doubt not he will sustain himself equally well in the new spere of labor to which he has just been called. Mr. McVeigh, although comparatively a young man, has achieved a high reputation in his profession, and is now a conspicuous member of the bar of Chester county, where he is in the enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative practice. He will bring to the work assigned him, in connection with his associates, a vigorous and cultivated intellect and fine powers of analysis and discrimination. William McClay Hall, somewhat younger than even Mr. McVeigh, is yet a thorough scholar, a sound thinker and a lawyer of acknowledged ability. Strictly honest in spirit and purpose, he will diligently and faithfully perform his part, and contribute his utmost to a satisfactory termination of the arduous labors necessarily attendant upon a revision of the civil code of the State.

We have abundant warrant in the established personal and intellectual character of Messrs. Derrickson, McVeigh and Hall, that the work authorized by the Legislature, and sanctioned and directed by the Governor, will be well done.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The State Temperance Convention which assembled lately at Harrisburg, made provision for drafting a bill aiming at the suppression of the liquor traffic in Pennsylvania. At the time of the session of the Convention, it was conceded impolitic to ask for legislative action. It was deemed best to await the working results of the amended laws on the subject of license to traffic in liquor. If these results show a reform and a decrease of crime and suffering which usually and unavoidably flow from the use of liquor, then the temperance men would postpone agitation, satisfied to await future changes in public sentiment entirely to abolish this nefarious trade. But it was proposed in this Convention that a committee should be appointed, which, in the meantime, should prepare a bill, to be presented to the Legislature, the provisions of which are to be drawn with a view to prohibitory objects. Hon. John Cessna is the chairman of this committee, and, we understand, is engaged in preparing this bill. He is an able lawyer, and has had extensive practice as a legislator. No other man in the State could do this subject greater justice. It would be judicious if Mr. Cessna made his bill public as soon as it is drawn, that the people may have an opportunity to consider its provisions before they elect legislators to give it legal force and effect.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The National Debt.

During April, the debt bearing interest in coin has increased $41,821, 750. Of this increase $41,584,150 is in Five twenties. The amount of Seven thirties has been decreased $32,910,950, while the amount of compounds have been diminished $4,254,120, making a total of these securities canceled of $37,165,070, or $4,419,080 less than the amount of Five twenties issued in funding operations. In United States notes, there is a decrease of $1,170,562, representing the "contraction" for the month. Of the matured debt not presented for payment, $893,118 has been liquidated. The amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury, is $2,641,974 less than on April 1. The amount of coin in the Treasury during the same period has increased $8,292,966 87, and the amount of currency has decreased $490,268 28. The Gold Certificates have increased $2,809,840. The amount of coin owned by the Treasury (*i. e.* the total coin less the deposits against Gold Certificates) is $5,484,127 larger than on April 1. On the first of May the amount of coin owned by the Treasury was $98,850,004; after paying the May Coupons, amounting to about $24,000,000, the total would be reduced to about $75,000,000.

Wendell Phillips on Gen. Lee.

In his speech before the Anti-Slavery society, in New York, Wendell Phillips paid his respects to Gen. Lee as he only can, to wit:

"I know a man, resident to day under the Flag of the Union, in the Old Dominion, Robert E. Lee, the 'chivalrous gentleman,, the model 'patriot,' the honest 'Christian'—all these epithets indorsed by the sanction of the Apostle of the pulpits in the North. Robert E. Lee, a man steeped to the lips in oaths to the United States' Constitution, and who kept them religiously, until he had learned every secret of Gen. Scott, and then carried them to the headquarters of Jefferson Davis! And after that, after a hundred oaths heaped upon the head of the 'Christian' of Virginia (according to Ward Beecher), all broken the moment he was in a condition to break them advantageously, we are asked to take stock in the belief in the validity of the white man's promise or oaths in Virginia."

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, the great apostle of Anti-Slavery, sailed from New York, on Wednesday of last week, for Europe for the benefit of his health. On the eve of his departure it was made known to him that $30,000 had been collected and deposited to his order as a tribute to his Anti-Slavery labors.

☞ Robert W. Hughes of Abingdon, Va., one of the most polished writers of the South, once a preeminent secessionist, and editor of the Richmond *Examiner* during the war, declares himself on the present political position in these words; "I avow a radical change of opinion on many leading points of politics. More especially am I wearied of the practice which the South has pursued from the beginning of this great and eventful controversy of sacrificing attainable good, attainable right, attainable justice, for a good, a right, a justice for the most part abstract, intangible, and of doubtful value."

Ex Gov. Brown, of Georgia, told the people in his recent speech at Augusta: "We submit to it, or fight. If you don't intend to fight, why sit here and growl, and find fault with the decrees of Providence? You claim the protection of the Government. In claiming that protection, is it honorable in you to be its enemy. In peace we should be friends. If you want Northern capital to aid development, you must invite it, and in doing so, treat those whom you invite as your friends. You must look at things as they now are. Your old institutions are gone. Slavery is abolished. Start out anew. You must accommodate yourselves to the new order of things."

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatin Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Miorbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

July 20, 1866:eow:1y

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened a large and general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

BUYERS IN SEARCH OF BARGAINS are respectfully invited to call, feeling assured we can please all in

QUALITY AND PRICE.

TERMS: Cash or Produce.

When credit is given it is only for SIX MONTHS—after that period interest will be charged on all accounts.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 3d, 1867.:4t.

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.

April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Monday, May 6, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail. P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Mail. A. M.	Xpress P. M.
LE6.00	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR9.10	AR4.45
6.17	8.05	McConnellstown	8.49	4.24
6.25	8.17	Pleasant Grove,	8.41	4.16
6.39	8.33	Marklesburg,	8.33	4.00
6.54	8.49	Coffee Run,	8.18	3.45
7.02	8.57	Rough & Ready	8.10	3.36
7.14	9.02	Cove,	7.59	3.24
7.18	9.13	Fisher's Summit	7.55	3.20
AR7.33	AR 9.30	Saxton,	LE7.40	LE3.05
LE7.43	LE 9.40		AR 7.30	AR2.55
8.04	10.06	Riddlesburg,	7.10	2.35
8.12	10.08	Hopewell,	7.02	2.27
8.24	10.24	Piper's Run,	6.46	2.09
8.40	10.44	Tatesville,	6.26	1.47
8.53	10.55	Bloody Run,	6.14	1.34
AR8.57	AR 10.59	Mount Dallas.	LE 6.10	LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR3.00
8.05	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.45
8.10	10.10	Crawford,	7.05	2.35
AR8.20	AR 10.20	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 7.00	LE2.30

May 10:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,

(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of PERSIAN TWILLS, WOOL DE LAINES, PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES, DE LAINES, CALICOS, MUSLINS, WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS, SACKING FLANNELS, CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c., LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS, NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. *,*Millenery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.

*,*Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May10:3m.]

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Having removed to Schaffer's Row, Juliana St., three doors North of Lewis' Drug Store, we are prepared to show our friends and customers the finest stock of goods in our line ever brought to Bedford. In

READY-MADE CLOTHING

we have everything that can be asked for, 40 per cent lower than last year. COATS, PANTS, VESTS and SUITS of every description.

DRY GOODS,

CALICOS, MUSLINS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

NOTIONS—Latest style Paper and Linen Collars for Ladies and Gents, Neckties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs. The best and cheapest Hosiery in town. Skirt Braids, latest styles Skeletons and best quality.

OUR CASSIMERES

will attract the particular attention of lovers of good, fashionable and cheap goods. In Hats we have a line superior in manufacture to any ever brought to Bedford, as well as all leading and standard styles. Gentlemen would do well to examine our stock. In Straw Goods we have the latest styles for gentlemens' wear at greatly reduced prices. These are also direct from the manufacturer and can be sold very low. Also, Shakers of all sizes.

*,*CALL, EVERYBODY, and see for yourself.

☞ NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS--Cash or Produce.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.

NOTICE—Having changed my business relations I desire to close all accounts at once, either by note or cash. Those indebted will please take notice, and act accordingly.

May10:3m. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

AUDITOR'S SETTLEMENT of South Woodberry Township.

Jacob Guyer, Supervisor,	DR.
To amount duplicate	$457 16
	$457 16
	CR.
By amount work and per centage	$442 36
" " paid Auditors	4 50
" " Cash to J. B. Snowberger	10 30
	$457 16
Jos. B. Snowberger, Supervisor,	DR.
To amount duplicate	$452 76
" Cash from Jacob Guyer	10 30
	$463 06
	CR.
By amount work and percentage	$562 39
	$562 39
Balance due Jos. B. Snowberger	$99 33

The above is a true statement of the Supervisors account of South Woodberry Township, for the year 1866.

JOHN G. SNIDER,
ADAM HADERMAN,
WILLIAM DELANCY,
Twp. Auditors.

April 8, 1867. [may10-3t.]

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

T. BURCHINELL & CO'S.

NEW PLANING MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Having erected a first class Mill, we are now prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS

of DRY LUMBER at Moderate Prices,

White and Yellow Pine Flooring,
Weather Boarding,
Door and Window Frames,
Doors and Sash,
All kinds of Blinds and Shutters,

Brackets and Scrolls sawed to order, Wood-Mouldings of every description always on hand, Turning, Newell Posts, Balisters, &c.

Being situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal it is convenient for shipping to any part of the State. The Senior Partner being a practical Architect and Builder will furnish Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawing for all kinds of buildings.

Orders for work solicited and promptly filled.

April 26:3m.

STUCKEY & HAKES,

LAW, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

Office on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, opposite the Court House, Kansas City, Mo.

Investigators of Titles, Taxes Paid, Rents Collected, Houses, Lots and Farming Lands bought and sold. Information in reference to places of business in the city and surrounding country cheerfully given. Business respectfully solicited.

W. H. HAKES. E. B. STUCKEY.

may3:tf.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

☞ The Union Church at Millerstown four miles north of Schellsburg, in Napier township will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday the 9th day of June A. D. 1867. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Long dresses have simultaneously gone out of fashion everywhere save with a whimsical one here and there. The sextons of the different churches, by this improvement, can reach their dinners an hour or two earlier than formerly.

☞ We have received a letter from a friend in the Miami valley, ohio, who states that the grain crop has not looked as well at this season of the year as it does now for ten years. The grain in this county could not be better than it is under the present system of farming.

☞ Irvine & Statler have just received and are selling—like hot cakes—a cheap assortment of Boots, Shoes, Muslins, Tickings, Notions, Perfumery, Groceries, Spices, Queensware, Glassware, Tobacco, Segars, white and colored Shirts, cotton and woolen yarns, Trunks, Valises, Brooms, twines, Groceries, Syrups, Molasses, Soaps, &c &c. Give them a call.

NOT VERY PLEASANT.—To avoid keeping chickens yourself lest they might disturb your neighbors, while on the other hand your magnanimous neighbors' keep an abundance of them to harrass and annoy you and very likely spoil all the labor which you have performed "through tribulation deep" looking to the improvement of your yard or garden. There is a sovereign remedy, though very unpleasant—shoot them—it has the desired effect.

☞ The Hollidaysburg *Whig* scolds a mortal column over the loss of about fifty dollars, or less, of advertising. A little advertising must be a wonderful thing in that "neck 'o woods." We have any amount of advertising such as lottery schemes, patent medicines, pills, &c, on hand and for which we have no use that we will dispose of cheap for cash. Shall we send you a few, friend Brotherline?

CHURCH ENTERPRISE.—On last Tuesday McKendre M. E. Church, Bloody Run charge, was taken down preparatory to the erection of a new edifice. This was among the oldest church buildings in this part of the state and possessed, of course, none of the improvements of recent origin. Its demolition, and the rebuilding of a neat brick church is a credit to the Methodists of Brush Creek Valley.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Sunday School Convention of the Juniata District, East Baltimore Conference, M E. Church, will be held in Bloody Run, to commence 1 o'clock P. M. May 28th. The Delegates to the Convention are the ministers of the District, thirty three in number, and two laymen for each Sunday School. The annual sermon will be preached by Rev. J. S. McMurry, at 7½ P. M. of the first day.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The following officers were installed on Monday evening the 6th inst., to serve for the ensuing term, for Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. of G. T. of Pennsylvania: W. C. T., J. Reed Yeager; W. V. T., Mrs. Annie D Shuck; W. S., W. T. Dougherty, jr.; W. T., Henry Nicodemus; W. O. G., William Cook; W. C., James B. Farquhar; W. A. S., Miss Annie Bagley; W. F. S., Samuel D. Middleton; W. M., M. P. Spidel; W. D. M., Miss Jane Gephart; W. R. H. S., Miss Ellen Weisel; W. L. H. S., Dr. C. N. Hickok; P. W. C. T., Andrew J. Middleton. P. H. Shires and J. R. Durborrow were elected representatives to the Grand Lodge, which holds its Annual Session in Allegheny city on the 13th day of June next. The Lodge is in a most flourishing condition and rapidly increasing in numbers. On Monday night last there were sixteen propositions, three of whom are clergymen, consisting of our most substantial citizens. Lodges are rapidly being established throughout the county until we hope the day is not far distant when every township in the country will have one.

NED NEVINS THE NEWS BOY, *or Street Life in Boston*, is the title of a book written by Rev. Henry Morgan, which is selling very rapidly, most of the first edition being sold wholly in Boston, and within a few days of its publication. It reveals much of the life of the "dangerous classes," as they are termed in England, or the poor and vicious, as they are generally spoken of in this country. Mr. Morgan is at the head of the mission enterprise established in Franklin Building, near Dover Street, and has devoted himself to the work of reclaiming and benefiting the lower classes of our population with great earnestness and much practical wisdom, and, there is reason to believe, is accomplishing great good. This book of his is deeply interesting, as it presents in vivid colors the daily life of the juvenile outcasts of the city, and their mental and moral characteristics, as well as the causes which lead them into vice and crime. It is a book that all may read with profit, and especially those who take an interest in reformatory movements.

Agents wishing to secure good territory, should apply at once to Rev. Henry Morgan, 9 Groton street Boston, Mass.

THE congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of this place, was pleasantly surprised a few Sabbath mornings ago to find upon their pulpit a very elegant cushion, the gift of the Episcopal congregation. The cushion is one of the most elegant we have ever seen, being of purple silk-velvet, trimmed with gold cord and fringe. At the time of the organization of the Episcopal Congregation they had no place of worship, and were tendered the use of the Lutheran Church, where they worshipped statedly for several months until they were provided with their present place of worship. It was in acknowledgement of the courtesy thus extended to them, that this token of their appreciation of the act was prepared and presented. It always gives us pleasure to record such evidences of reciprocal good feeling between the various Christian denominations, as they are the outward demonstrations of that charity and benevolence, which should always exist between them. May the kindly spirit evinced in these friendly acts long continue to exist between the churches of this community.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CASE.—This case was set for trial in the Circuit Court of the United States on Monday last, but by some means the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have succeeded in having it continued until the December term. The court once refused an application to this effect but upon a new application granted it. We had hoped, says the Cumberland *Civilian*, that this matter would be finally decided at this term of the court, but we are doomed to disappointment. We must now look to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, at present in session at Harrisburg. The case of the people of Baltimore city and the State of Maryland against the people of Pennsylvania—that is the Pittsburgh and Connellsville vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad—will come before the court on Tuesday next, the 14th inst. If decided in favor of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, the decision is final; if against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, an appeal may be taken. Inasmuch as the courts of Pennsylvania have already three times given decisions favorably to this road, we may reasonably anticipate another of like character, and thus have our interests in this very important work secured.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—The Town Council has gone to work in earnest and is doing what should have been done twenty years ago. They deserve all praise for their inflexible determination to make property holders improve their side walks. In this connection we would ask whether there is any thing to be done for Juliana Street? It is high time it was macadamized and the gutters opened. In Winter and Spring it is covered with six, eight or ten inches of mud and in the Summer and Fall with the same depth of dust. All the travel to the Springs passes over this Street and it is no more than proper, in justice to the visitors as well as to the persons owning property on it, that it should be put in as good a condition as Pitt Street. It is hoped that the Council will not long neglect this important Street and have it improved before Spring Season commences.

NEW LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.—On Monday evening last, D. D. G. Master, Hickok, assisted by several Past Grands of Bedford Lodge, No. 202, organized a Lodge at Bloody Run this, county, called Bloody Run Lodge, No. 600. The new Lodge started under unusually favorable circumstances, and bids fair to be very prosperous and useful.

The officers installed for the present term are Samuel Jaffa, N. G., William Masters, V. G., J. C. Hawman, Secretary, H. M. Gibson, A. Secretary and A. S. Ritchey, Treasurer.

NEWS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

We clip the following items from papers published in neighboring counties:

A CORPS of engineers is said to be at work surveying routes with a view to the shortening of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE Huntingdon Methodist Church have increased tha salary of their pastor (Rev. R. Wilson) to $1,000

The Huntingdon *Globe* records the marriage of Thomas Tweed, aged 65, to Miss Catharine Shaffer, aged 22.

JACOB HOUCK, a boy of about nine years, had his nose broken on Tuesday last by a base ball bat. He was watching the play, when the bat slipped from the hands of the "man at the bat" and struck him with great force. Dr. McCulloch dressed the wound.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

THE Canal from Hollidaysburg to Columbia has been purchased from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by the Pennsylvania Canal Company. J. Edgar Thompson is President of both organizations.—*Mt. Union Times.*

THE iron ore mines of G. Boody, along the Juniata river, near Mount Union, Pa., are said to contain both gold and silver. An assay proves the ore to contain $12 80 of gold and eighty cents of silver to the ton of iron.

THE Hollidaysburg *Whig* says: Nearly all of Tuesday last was taken up by our Court in examining petitions for tavern licenses and listening to remonstrances. All the licenses were finally granted except two in this place and five in Altoona.

A LAND-SLIDE occurred on Tuesday night, near Wilmore, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which threw the Fast Line from the track as it was coming east from Pittsburg. The express messenger, Jacob Gilman, had a leg broken in two places, and was otherwise seriously injured. He lives in Harrisburg.—*Mt. Union Times.*

COL. A. K. MCCLURE is off on a tour over the Rocky Mountains, with his family, intending to be absent the greater part of the summer. Ex-Gov. Curtin and John W. Forney have gone to Europe.

RESULT OF PRIMARY ELECTION.—The Republican Primary Election on last Saturday, resulted as follows: For Legislature—Col. John Weller, County Treasurer—Capt. Adam Grim. For Commissioner—Peter Auman. For County Auditor—Philip F. Cupp. For Poor House Director—Tobias Meyers —*Somerset Democrat.*

THE BASE BALL NUISANCE.—The season for this game has again opened, and we may expect the usual complaints from persons who have young men and boys in their employ. Amusement and exercise should be encouraged, but when base ball playing is "run in the ground," as was the case almost everywhere last year, it becomes a nuisance.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

IMPORTANT TO HUCKSTERS.—Among the bills passed by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, is one repealing the first section of the act relative to huckstering in Bedford, Cumberland, Fulton, Franklin and York Counties, as discriminates against non-residents of those counties, and compelling the Treasurers to refund to non-residents, who have paid licenses imposed by this act, the excess so paid over and above the licenses imposed on residents.—*Mercersburg Journal.*

AT the early hour we are compelled to go to press, the returns of the Primary election are not all received. Col. Weller is of course re-nominated for the Legislature—Capt. Grim for Treasurer, Peter Auman for Commissioner, Tobias Meyers for the Director of the Poor, and Philip F. Cupp, are all unquestionably nominated, by decisive majorities. We will publish the returns in full next week.—*Somerset Whig.*

PASS HIM ROUND.—A fellow by the name of Wm. H. Florence, agent for the sale of a patent churn, is traveling the country, coming the confidence game over printers. He got bills printed at this office, and suddenly "skipped out" without paying for them. We warn our brethern of the press to be on their guard for the aforesaid Mr. Florence, and request that they republish this notice in order that the craft may not be imposed on by him or any other scoundrel who may try a similar dodge.—*Greensburg Argus.*

BE PREPARED FOR THE CHOLERA.—Now that the cholera season is approaching, the citizens of all the towns in the country should thoroughly cleanse all alleys, &c., near their residences, and burn and burry all rubbish. It is expected that the cholera will prevail extensively this summer, and the Surgeon General of the United States army has ordered preparations to be made for it at all the military posts in the country. With proper care the people outside of the large cities and towns will have little to fear from it. Filth, however, will breed pestilence anywhere, and it is best to prevent its ravages by proper sanitary precautions.

RESIGNED.—Our jovial friend Mr. John C. Carroll, who, for two years past has been employed in responsible positions on the Broad Top Railroad, and latterly as Conductor, has resigned, and, we understand, has been employed as brakesman, on a passenger train on the Pennsylvania Central. We regret to part with John, but we hope that his most sanguine expectations in the way of success will be more than realized, as he is in every way deserving. We expect to hear from him often, which announcement will please many readers who admire his literary productions.

Mr. John Rahm has been appointed Conductor in lieu of Mr. Carroll.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

RECORDING OF SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES.—The last Legislature passed a law requiring the Recorders of the several counties to place on record the discharges of soldiers, so that in case of their being lost or distroyed, the proofs will still remain on the county records. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That the Recorders of Deeds in the several counties of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized and required to record all final discharges of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates, upon application being made to them by the holders of the same, and that the recording of the same shall not be subject to the payment of the State tax.

THE Bedford *Inquirer* of last week asks:

"Did not Mr. Scull favor the repeal of the Connellsville charter, and did not he, with several hundred influential citizens of Somerset county, sign a petition for its repeal at the time our Senator, Mr. Householder, voted for it?"

Mr. Scull did not favor the repeal of the Connellsville charter, nor did he sign a petition asking for it. On the contrary, he signed a petition *against* its repeal, and the first knowledge he had of a petition being forwarded from this county favoring it, he derived from the above article.—*Somerset Whig.*

THE BIRDS.—Boys of all sizes and ages may not remember that there is a statute prohibiting the killing of insectivorous birds. The tribe of insectivorous birds embraces robins, wrens, blackbirds, wood-peckers, wagtails, chipping-birds, yellow-birds, cat-birds, swallows, martins, sparrows, and almost every kind, save the hawk, owl, eagle, and so-forth. Don't kill the birds, boys. You should treat them so kindly that they will nest in the trees in your yards, and pick up the crumbs at the kitchen door.

A HAVERSACK, containing photographs, gold and steel pens, a diary, a conductor's account book, a yearly pass on the Penna. Railroad issued to John C Everhart, $200 in U. S. bonds, and some small change, was picked up in Half Moon Valley, not longago. Some of the articles have been identified by Mr. Ewing, of Franklinville, this county, from whose store they were stolen.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

THE *Johnstown Tribune* says that a most fiendish attempt was made to throw the Philadelphia Express from the track, on Thursday evening last, a short distance east of the passenger station at that place. A piece of iron bar was placed in the frog at the switch, and was secured in its place by ballast collected from the road. In crossing the switch a severe jar was given to the train, which, however, was not thrown from the track. On stopping and going back with lights, the obstructions were discovered.

JOHN PALMER, District Attorney of Bedford county, is charged by the *Bedford Inquirer* with having collected several thousand dollars of back pay, bounty and pensions for different persons, among them a number of poor widows, and then left for parts unknown. John is a pure Democrat—as pure as Meyers of the *Bedford Gazette*, and of course he could not help cheating when he had an opportunity —*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—In 1851 this temperance organization, now so popular and so wide spread, had an obscure origin in one of the small towns in Western New York. For a few years after it was instituted little was heard of the society, but for the past twelve years its progress has been steadily onward, until now it has Grand Lodges in all the States of the Union but five, and also in all the British Provinces, with upwards of one million members, all pledged to total abstinence and prohibition. As an instance of the growth of the Order, we may mention that in 1863 there were less than thirty Lodges in Pennsylvania, now there are three hundred, and there are but six counties at present in our State without any Lodges, and to these the Grand Lodge lecturers have been directed to go and organize Lodges, so that the annual session of the Grand Lodge, which is to be held in Allegheny City, commencing June 18th, the Grand Lodge officers may be able to report the Order established in every county. Rapid as has been the increase of the order in Pennsylvania, it has been equally successful in other States from Maine to California. The next session of the Grand Lodge will call together not less than five hundred delegates from the various Lodges of the State. Every Subordinate Lodge is entitled to send one representative, and every Lodge having one hundred members on the 30th of April two, and one for each additional fifty members. The coming Grand Lodge session, owing to the great increase of the Order during the past year, will be one of great importance.

From a Lady.

WEST MILTON, Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 6, 1861.

DR. HOSTETTER—Sir: I have long delayed writing to you my sincere thanks for the good you have done my daughter. I can truly say that nothing but the kind hand of Providence and your Bitters have saved her from an early grave. For three years I have been doctoring her with syrups and all kinds of bitters that have been recomended to me for her, besides having two first rate physicians, but all semed to do her no good, while I was searching the almanacs and all the newspapers that I could get hold of, in hopes of finding something that would suit her case. Accidentally there came part of a newspaper around some goods that I bought at the Spa. In looking over it I saw at a glance that your Bitters was just what she needed. I sent the next day to Ballston Spa and got a bottle of your Bitters. She commenced taking them, and such a change in one week with her appetite and the distress that victuals occasioned, and that burning in the Stomach, I never saw in my life, as there was in her. She has taken three bottles and is now able to work all the time. I think there is a little derangement of the Liver. Please send me three bottles more, which I think will cure her entirely. We and others thought she had a disease of the heart, but that beating and fluttering that would almost stop her from breathing at times, is all gone.

Yours, with respect,
May10. MRS. AMANDA M'PHERSON.

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the stomach and liver must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Bill's cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies all impurities are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the espiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.

Nov. 9, 2nd w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

We are Selling

Men's all wool Cass. Business	Coats	as low as	$5 00
" " "	Pants	"	3 00
" " "	Vests	"	2 00
	Whole Suits		$10 00
" Better "	Coats	"	6 00
" " "	Pants	"	3 50
" " "	Vests	"	2 50
	Whole Suits		$12 00
" " "	Goats	"	8 00
" " "	Pants	"	4 00
" " "	Vests	"	3 00
	Whole Suits		$15 00

The garments we are rapidly selling at above-named prices are all good, well made and serviceable, well adapted to business or ordinary wear. The prices are less than half those for which same goods have been sold.

Advancing from these we have all grades up to the finest French and English fabrics, which are sold at proportionately low prices, are surpassed by none in style or fit, and made with special care—the small quantity of clothing manufactured generally this season having given us an unusually good chance for selecting our workmen from the best in the city. Our goods have all been purchased for cash from manufacturers and importers at far less than cost, which enables us to sell at the low prices named.

BOY'S DEPARTMENT.

We are selling

Boy's all-wool Cassimere	Coats	as low as	$3 00
" " "	Pants	"	2 00
	Whole Suit		$5 00
" Better "	Coat	for	4 00
" " "	Pants	"	3 00
	Whole Suit		$7 00

And all other grades at prices equally low—made and trimmed in the best manner from a choice selection of suitable fabrics. Our Boy's goods are all on the first floor, nearest the front, convenient for ladies.

We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, occupied exclusively by ourselves and filled with the largest stock and most complete assortment in the city.

We guarantee our prices lower than the lowest elsewhere or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS.
BENETT & CO., TOWER HALL 518 MARKET STREET.

NOTE. We have recently renovated and refitted our establishment, and introduced a vastly increased amount of light by a new process, the effect of which is well worth seeing.

May 17,-3ms.

Philadelphia Markets.

SATURDAY, May 11.—The Flour market is quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. The inquiry is chiefly for the better grades of spring and winter wheat, which are in small supply and held with much firmness. The sales reach 900 [illegible] tern extra family at $13@15 per [illegible] including Pennsylvania and Ohio do at $13@15; California, $16 50@17; St. Louis at $17 @17 50; extra at $10 50@11 25, and superfine at $9 50@10.

Rye Flour is held at $9.

No transactions were reported in Corn Meal.

There is very little prime Wheat offering and this is the only description for which there is much inquiry. Sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $3 30 per bushel. Rye ranges from $1 70@1 75 for western Pennsylvania and Canada.

Corn—The receipts were quite large to day and prices are lower. Sales of 10 000 bushels yellow at $1 29½ including 2000 bushels on secret terms. Oats remain without change. Sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania at 80 cents.

MARRIED

On the 5th inst., by Rev. John F. Craig, Mr. WILLIAM N. BOOR, and Miss MAGGIE BOOR, both of Cumberland Valley.

DIED

At his residence near Bedford, on the 10th inst., THOMAS KNOX, an old and respected citizen, aged 67 years, 8 mos. and 10 days.

Of scarlet fever, in New Paris, on the 4th inst., CHARLES BEEGLE, infant son of Job M. and Sarah M. Beegle, aged 4 years, 5 months and 21 days.

Dear Charlie, how we miss thee!
In every cherished spot,
And tears of grief fall heavily
Each place where thou art not

Rest, Charlie, rest,
Thy home's high up in heaven,
Thou hads't no need of prayer,
Thou hads't no sins to be forgiven.

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

ov N.30 1866: 6m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Casper Smith, late of Harrison tp., dec'd., having been granted the undersigned, persons having claims and those indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Executor.
May 17-6t.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The undersigned offers for sale or trade, the following valuable Real Estate, situate in the State of Missouri, viz: A tract containing 320 acres, situate in Shannon county. One tract, containing 320 acres, situate in Reynolds county. One other tract, containing 279 49-100 acres, situate in the county of Bollinger. The undivided half of a tract of land containing 320 acres, situate in Shannon county. One other tract of land, situate in the county of Franklin, State of Iowa, containing 80 acres. The above lands will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 1st day of June next, at the Court House, in Bedford, at 11 o'clock, if not disposed of prior to that day. Terms to suit purchasers.

May 17,-3t. H. NICODEMUS.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the following articles at Sheriff's Sale, this 8th day of May, 1867, I have left the same in the hands of John H. Wertz at my pleasure:

Two ten plate Stoves, 1 Cutting Knife, 1 Basket, 1 lot of Tanner's Tools, 1 Spud, 5 Aprons, 6 Sheep Skins, 6 cords of Bark, 12 acres of Wheat and Rye in the ground, 1 white Cow, 1 white faced Cow, 1 red Cow, 1 spotted Heiffer, 1 Calf, 1 gray Mare, 1 yearling bay Colt, 15 head Sheep, 1 Log Chain, 1 two horse Wagon, 1 two horse Sled, one set Plow Harness, and breech bands, 4 Plows, 1 white Sow, 1 spotted Sow, 14 pigs, and one spotted Sow.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or levying on the same at their peril.

May 17,-1t. SAMUEL HEFFNER.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Christian Felton, late of East Providence township, deceased, will sell, upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of JUNE, A. D., 1867, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in the township of East Providence, containing 290 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with two log, weatherboarded dwelling houses thereon erected, also a double log frame barn and other outbuildings. A number of fine fruit trees are distributed over the farm, and several springs of excellent water are convenient to the improvements.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments.

Sale to commence at one o'clock on said day.

ANTHONY FELTON,
CHRISTIAN FELTON,
Executors.
May17ts.

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

REESE & SLAGLE, Pro's.

O. K. DAVIS, Sup't.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. REESE & SLAGLE.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against Hunting or otherwise trespassing on the premises of the undersigned, as we are determined to enforce the law against all disregarding this notice.

WM. HULL,
HENRY HULL,
BENJ. HULL,
CATH. HULL,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
CHAS. WILLIAMS,
B. F. WILLIAMS,
J. P. WILLIAMS.
May 103t.

SPLENDID OPENING
OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
AT
FARQUHAR'S
BARGAIN STORE,
REED'S BUILDING

CALICOES.
GOOD—12½ cts. BEST—18 cts.

MUSLINS.
BROWN—16 cts. BEST—20 cts.
BLEACHED, 10 cts. BEST, 25 cts.

DELAINES.
BEST STYLES, 25 cts.

DRESS GOODS.
ALL KINDS, very cheap. MEN'S & BOY'S

COTTONADES.
GOOD & CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY ALL WOOL

CASSIMERES.
ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

BOOTS & SHOES.
MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS.

GROCERIES.
BEST COFFEE, 30 cts. BROWN SUGAR, from 10 to 15 cts. MACKEREL AND POTOMAC HERRING.

QUEENSWARE
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF
NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined to sell
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. B. FARQUHAR
May17,'67.

WILLIAM M. PEARSON, Treasurer of the first Local Bounty for the year, 1864, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa.

DR.	
To 35 Volunteers	$7000 00
To current expenses to Chambersburg	500 86
To interest on 4 bonds	52 17
To commission on per centage	103 09
To John Wilkinson, bond and interest not paid	80 84
To current expenses at home not paid	34 49
	$7771 45
CR.	
By taxes received from Jacob Bassler, on his duplicate, 1864	$4785 83
By his commission on per centage	125 89
By balance on duplicate not paid	125 95
By taxes rec'd from E. Longnecker, on his duplicate for 1864	2986 83
By his commission on per centage	78 38
By balance not paid on duplicate	70 00
	$8170 88
Balance due Township	$399 43

JOHN KEITH,
JACOB CARPER,
D. S. K. BRUMBAUGH,
April 21, 1867. [may3] Auditors.

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS of the Second Local Bounty, for the year 1864 and 1865, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa.

DR.	
To 12 volunteers	$3600 00
To current expenses and interest on bond	746 77
To commission on per centage	226 86
To 3 bonds and interest, not paid	432 00
To current expenses, not paid	24 25
	$5029 88
CR.	
By taxes received from Sam'l R. Hare, on his duplicate of 1864	$1470 02
By commission on per centage	51 45
By taxes received from Thos. Watson, in received from board of School Directors, his commission on per centage included, was	1123 18
By taxes received from Sol. Barley, on duplicate of 1864 and 1865, was	1809 79
By commission on per centage	119 25
	$4573 69
Balance due township	$456 19

JOHN KEITH,
JACOB CARPER,
D. S. K. BRUMBAUGH,
April 21, 1867.:3t [may3] Auditors

VALUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3, tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

AGENTS WANTED FOR GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF
THE SECRET SERVICE.

This work was announced more than a year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, UNALTERED AND UNABRIDGED, under the supervision of General Baker. These marvellous narratives are all attested by the highest official authority.

The Morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning Heads of Departments, Members of Congress, Female Pardon Brokers, and distinguished military characters.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work.

Address P. GARRETT & CO.,
May101m. 702 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

TO BUILDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of School Directors of Cumberland Valley township, will offer, by public outcry, at Centreville, on Saturday, May 18, at one o'clock, p. m., contracts for the construction of five new school houses in said township, the lowest bidder in every case to be awarded the contract.

D. R. ANDERSON,
Secretary School Board.
May102t.

AGENTS WANTED IN BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES FOR
"Woman's Work in the Civil War."

Prepared under the approval of the SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

An eminent Divine says: "This Work is a household treasure, a joy and a blessing to future times."

"T. S. ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE says: "We welcome this Book most heartily as the only record of Woman's work on the subject which can make any pretension to completeness."

The SOLDIERS' MESSENGER says: "This is the only work on the subject which can make any approach to completeness."

In the beauty of its typography, and the excellency of its numerous fine steel engravings, it is a model. Agents have no difficulty in selling it, for all who see it want to read it. Energetic young men and ladies will find an agency for this work the best paying business they can engage in during the Spring and Summer. For full description of the work and terms to agents, address

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO,
501 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 26:6t

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale the Farm on which he lives, between Bedford and "The Springs," containing 145 ACRES of Limestone land; 100 acres in cultivation, the rest excellent Timber. Improvements are the Mansion, built in 1860, containing ten rooms; a tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, wood-shed, smoke-house, spring-house, &c. Also a never-failing spring of best soft water, with running pump at barn and mansion; several hundred choice young bearing fruit trees; three hundred bearing grape vines, four years old, one hundred of which are Delawares. This place will be found a most desirable residence, or it would be admirably calculated for the establishment of a boarding-house for summer resort. The view is very fine; the supply of cold, soft water, is ample and excellent for baths of all kinds, and it is three fourths of a mile from the celebrated Bedford Mineral Springs. Price $14,000—in reasonable payments. A portion of the land is worth $200 per acre—could be sold in lots at that. If desired I will divide the place and sell the mansion house with ten or twenty acres separately.

Apl19:3m W. M. HALL.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Armstrong, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 17th day of JUNE, 1867, the following described real estate, situated in said township, to wit: All that certain TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Jacob Snider, John Armstrong, Isaac Ritchey, and others, containing 137 acres and 153 perches, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, and having a good two story Stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other necessary outbuildings thereon erected. Balance [illegible] timbered. There is also a good SAW MILL on the property convenient to plenty of fine timber in the neighborhood. The land is well supplied with running water, and there is also an Orchard of choice fruit trees upon the premises.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest.

Possession given on the first of April next. Deed to be made after confirmation of sale, and judgment note or notes given for two last payments.

DANIEL R. SNYDER,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Administrators.
May3:ts

HARDWARE AND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Have just received a full stock of all goods belonging to their trade.

GARDEN TOOLS
of all kinds; Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Spades, &c
WOODEN WARE,
Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Baskets, &c.
Silver-Plated Ware, Pocket Books.
TOILET SOAPS, all kinds.
BROOMS, BRUSHES, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
COAL OIL LAMPS AND COAL OIL,
WHITE LEAD, all grades. VARNISHES,
LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE, WHALE-OIL,
IRON, NAILS and GLASS.

☞ Please call and see our stock. We keep a full assortment of every-thing in our line of business, and will sell at a reasonable profit

Sign of the MILL SAW. April12:4t

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY.

50,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED.

The undersigned having on hand a large lot of Woolen Goods of his own manufacture, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Coverlets, Yarns, &c., desires to exchange the same for Wool, and for that purpose will in a short time start a peddler through the country. Our former customers can rely upon it that our peddler will visit them as soon as possible.

☞ Our friends are also informed that we have torn down our old Factory and are about erecting a new one, hence we will not be able to do any custom work until Fall.

May 3d, 1867.* JOHN I. NOBLE.

A. G. SHROYER. vs SUSAN SHROYER. } No. 53, April Term, 1867. In the Common Pleas of Bedford county. Alias Subpoena on Libel for Divorce. Two returns of *non est inventus*.

April 22, 1867. On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., M. A. Points, appointed to take testimony. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will meet all parties interested at the house of John L. Grove, in the town of Bloody Run, on Tuesday, May 28, 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., to take testimony.

M. A. POINTS,
Commissioner.
may3.:4t

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge.

apl19:1y.

TO SORGHUM GROWERS.—All persons desiring to obtain Sorghum Seed will be accommodated by calling on the undersigned, or at the Store of John E. Colvin, Schellsburg. The undersigned is agent for Clark's Cane Mills and Cook's Evaporator. All communications directed to him at Schellsburg, will be promptly attended to. In his absence, Mr. J. E. Colvin will act for him.

J. HENRY SCHELL.
April 19, 1867:4t

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against tresspassing upon the premises of the undersigned for the purpose of Hunting and Fishing or for any other purpose whatever, as we are determined to enforce the law against all disregarding this notice.

Abraham Miller,
Elijah Miller,
George Baker,
Jacob W. Hardman,
William Arnold.
Ephraim B. Miller,
Abraham M Miller,
John E. Miller.
April 12:4t

A FIFTY-FIVE DOLLAR GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE.—A new Sewing Machine of the above kind and price is offered for sale; one half cash and the balance in six months, properly secured.

☞ Address Box 61, Bedford, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted, by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of Eve Stuckey, late of Bedford township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. GEPHART.
Bedford, April 5, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Rowzer, late of Napier township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN M'VICKOR, Adm'r.,
April 5. residing in Schellsburg.

Farm, Garden & Household.

SHOULD FARMERS BE EDUCATED FOR FARMING?

The intelligent reader may exhibit certain [illegible] because the question is absurd to him; he knows that evere profession should be educated; that no man, no matter how great his natural abilities, can successfully prosecute a business without thoroughly learning its rudiments; without knowing its fundamental principles, then pursuing it with constant research and diligent application. Yet if he goes into the country, to any farming community, and asks the *savant* of the neighborhood the simplest question in agricultural chemistry, vegetable physiology, scientific husbandry or animal physiology, the chances are that he will receive crude, inaccurate or very indefinite information.

If a man "put out his shingle" as an attorney or counsellor at law, without legal education or acquirements, we should not be safe in consulting him relative to any great question of law, involving titles to property; the absolute rights of individuals; of titles by succession, marriage or judgment; of executory contracts, or anything in relation to deeds, wills or testaments. If a fellow, itching for money or notoriety, offers his services to the public as a physician, without studying *materia medica*, we would avoid him unless we wished to meet that "lean fellow who beats all conquerors"—wished to close "life's fitful fever" and journey to that land "from whose bourne no traveller returns." Such characters we denounce as charlatans, quacks and impostors, and advise all our friends to avoid them.

What material difference, *in qualification*, is there between the dull, uneducated agriculturist, and the pseudo, spurious disciple of Blackstone? or the false, counterfeit follower of Galen? We can see none. The ignorant farmer may be honest, industrious and a good member of society; but he is laboring in the dark; is attempting to cultivate the soil without knowing anything of geological origin, of organic chemistry, of vegetable physiology, the agencies of heat, light, electricity, the food of plants, and [illegible] agriculture. And yet he expects to thrive, increase his domain and lay up something for the evening of life. Plodding along, without knowing the rudiments of his occupation, without scientific training, without applying the fundamental principles of progress, he finds agriculture an "up hill business."

If the farmers of this country were as intelligent as they might be; using science as an aid; understanding the relation of the plant to its resources of nourishment; what is necessaay to make all soils fertile; what chemical properties are essential to crops, with all labor sharpened with observation and experience, they would become the wealthiest class of the country—the lords of the soil—the true chivalry of our glorious empire of agriculture. But we shall never see all our farmers thus intelligent—most of them will remain fossils—but those who have a taste for improved husbandry, scientific cultivation of the soil, and who never weary of progress, we say GO AHEAD! You will reap the fruits of your intelligence, add to the aggregate of national prosperity, and leave memories written indelibly in the golden harvests of your homesteads.—*Farm and Fireside.*

MULCHING FRUIT TREES.

Fruit trees and sometimes ornamental trees are mulched with barnyard manure; sometimes with straw, old hay, salt hay, wood-shavings from planing mills, and saw-dust from saw-mills; and in some instances tan-bark is employed as a mulch. Under certain circumstances there is nothing better for a mulch than a dressing of mellow earth spread on the ground around the growing tree to the depth of three or four inches, so as to cover the entire ground as far as the branches extend in every direction. If the land is producing grass around the trees, a dressing of mellow earth will smother most of the vegetation, and thus keep the soil moist and lively during the entire growing season, especially if the mulch be hoed over once every two weeks. When such mellow earth is spread on certain kinds of grass, numerous tender spears of grass will spring up through the mulch; but by the use of a sharp scuffle-hoe a few minutes around each tree thus mulched, the grass can be kept down during the entire season with but little labor. Barn-yard manure, coarse straw and shavings are sometimes objectionable around trees growing in a lawn; but mellow earth always makes a clean and satisfactory mulch for any kind of trees or bushes. There are instances on record in which bearing apple trees were mulched with nothing but mellow earth spread around the trees a few inches in depth, and the result was a bountiful crop of smooth fruit. Raspberry bushes frequently suffer extremely for lack of a supply of moisture. This is especially the case when a grassy turf is allowed to form around the bushes. But if the ground be mulched with any material that will keep down weeds and grass, if the soil be in a fair state of fertility, the bushes seldom fail to bear a bountiful crop of delicious fruit. When there is but little vegetable matter in the soil a dressing of muck, covered with rich barnyard manure, will prove about the best material that can be employed for mulching plants of any kind. In the vicinity of the sea-shore sedge and salt hay are employed with excellent satisfaction, for mulching all kinds of trees and bushes. A ton of such material, when spread about two inches deep, will effectually smother all vegetation around the trees, and save the labor required to hoe the ground over when no mulch is applied. Strawberry plants should be mulched early in the season with clean straw, of a sufficient depth to keep down weeds and grass. Coarse manure is not the material for strawberry plants in the former part of the growing season. When fertilizing matter is required for strawberry plants, it should be applied after the crop of fruit has been picked.

COMFORT.

The more numerous the comforts viewed as necessaries by the great body of the people and the farther those comforts are removed from gross sensuality, the higher the moral condition of that people, is a principle in politics without an exception. That warm house, the neat furniture, the comfortable meal, the decent clothing, the well-weed and flower-decorated garded, the favorite singing bird and spaniel, and the small but well-chosen collection of books, are enjoyments beyond the means of the idle, and not the choice of the tavern-hunter.

Humorous.

RETRIBUTION belongs to God.

ANYTHING we don't need is dear at a farthing.

[illegible]

INTIMACY has been the source of the deadliest enmity.

A "SEEDY" institution—the Agricultural Bureau.

IF you would look "spruce" in your age, don't "pine" in your youth.

THE last place to look for the milk of human kindness is in the pale of civilization.

PHAROAH'S daughter found a rich basket, but there was a mighty small prophet in it.

COLERIDGE was once asked which of Wadsworth's works he considered the prettiest, when he promptly replied—"His daughter Dora."

AT a meeting of unmarried printers, not long since, the following toast was drunk in silence: Woman—Heaven reward her, she is always in favor of a well-conducted *press*.

A TORPEDO, of a magnetic character, that would be drawn to the bottom of any iron vessel that was passing, is talked of. It would be a very attractive arrangement.

A MAN who was hit by a snow-storm from a five-story roof wishes it had been "Announced by all the trumpets of the sky" that the storm was coming.

IN a New Jersey village, a plain stone over the grave of a young woman has this inscription: "Julia Adams, died of thin shoes, April 17, 1839, aged eighteen."

A MUTTON chop, in boarding house parlance, means a piece of the bone of a sheep, from which the mutton has all been chopped.

"PADDY, why don't you get your ears cropped? they are entirely too long for a man." "And yours," replied Pat, "ought to be lengthened; they are too short for a mule."

AN editor thus indulges his delinquent subscriber: "We don't want money desperately bad: but our creditors do, and they no doubt owe you. If you pay us, we'll pay them, and they'll pay you."

"MADAM, your boy cannot pass at half fare, he is too large," said the conductor of a railway train, which had been long detained on the road by snow. "He may be too large now," replied the matron, "but he was small enough when we started." The conductor subsided.

A DECENT farmer's wife, after having her child baptized in church, waited in the vestry till service was over to have the registrar's certificate endorsed in the usual manner. The minister, not being quite sure of the date, said in an interrogative tone:

"This is the twentieth, I think?"

The worthy matron, understanding the query to refer to the number of her family, very indignantly retorted:

"I think, sir, you're very impudent, for it's only the thirteenth."

JUDGE ——— who is a very able Judge of the Supreme Court of one of the great States of this Union, when he first came to the bar, was a very blundering speaker. On one occasion, when he was pleading a case of replevin, involving the right of property to a lot of hogs, he addressed the jury as follows:

"Gentlemen of the jury, there were just twenty-four hogs, gentlemen—exactly twice as many as there are in that jury box!"

The effect can be imagined.

THE Cleveland *Plain Dealer* relates the following: "A lady of this city, in giving directions to a new servant the other evening, said:—"Now, Biddy, as soon at you have got breakfast ready to-morrow morning, you must ring the bell." "Shure an' I'll do it mum," said Biddy.

At an unusually early hour the next morning there came a fearful tug at the door bell—a tug that almost broke the wire and sent both husband and wife into an upright position in bed. The ringing continued with frightful energy. Master of the house pulled on his pants, and without waiting for slippers or dressing-gown, hurries in surprise to the door. There stood biddy upon the door step with a countenance radiant in the consciousness of a faithfully discharged duty, and with a low courtesy exclaimed: "Breakfast is ready, sur."

SAM ———, a colored man, residing somewhere in Bedford street, by good luck, received a fine start in the world, and soon acquired a handsome property. When he had reached middle life a friend asked him one day why he did not marry, as a man in his circumstances was abundantly able to support a wife.

"Oh, I consider myself too good to marry a nigger wench," returned Sam, with a feint to turn up his flat nose.

"Marry a white woman then," continued his friend; "the law allows it, I think."

"I'll be hanged if I'd have a white woman that was mean enough to marry a nigger," replied Sam, with a loud guffaw.

A FEW days ago, a young and pretty girl stepped into a shop, where a spruce young man, who had long been enamored of her, but dared not speak, stood behind the counter selling draperies. In order to remain as long as possible, she cheapened everything. At last she said:

"I believe you think I am cheating you."

"Oh, no," said the youngster, "to me you are always *fair*."

"Well," whispered the lady, blushing, as she laid an emphasis on the word—"I would not stay here so long bargaining, if you were not so *dear*."

"AND you have been married, Patrick, three times, havn't you?"

"Yes, indade, sir."

"And what do you say of it? Which wife did you like best?"

"Well, Becky O'Brine, that I married the first time, was a good woman—too good for me; so she got sick and died, and the Lord took her. Then I got married to Bridget Flannegan. She was a bad woman; and she got sick and died too—and the devil took her. Then, fool that I was, I got married to Margaret Haggerty. She was worse, bad—very bad; so bad that neither the Lord nor the devil would have her, so I have to keep her myself."

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for

TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,

(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)

DENTIST,

[illegible] the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Siliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.

Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.–1y.

Attention Drafted Men!

Congress has just passed an Act refunding $300 to those drafted men who paid commutation and afterwards were drafted and who put in substitutes, or who entered the service. We will promptly attend to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS of persons entitled to have their money refunded, and will give our special attention to the subject.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
M. A. POINTS. Attorneys.

March 1:3m.

---

628. **HOOP SKIRTS.** 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "OUR OWN MAKE," embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail HOOP SKIRTS,—2, 3 1-4, 2½, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2, 3 2-4 and 4 Yds. round, every length and size Waist; in every respect FIRST QUALITY, and especially adapted to meet the wants of FIRST CLASS and most fashionable Trade.

"Our own make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and REALY CHEAPER, than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are WARRANTED in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively Sold by Retailers, and every Lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is STAMPED "W. T. HOPKIN'S MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH Streat, PHIL'A." No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled.—Wholesale and Retail at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street, PHILAD'A.

☞ Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

Wm. T. HOPKINS.

March 15, 1867.10mo

J. L. LEWIS,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

BEDFORD, PA.

DRUGS warranted to be of very purest quality.

Physicians' Prescriptions

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Stationery, Music & Latest Publications

ORDERED WHEN DESIRED.

March 15, 1866.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Riddle, late of Union tp., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

WILLIAM BERKHIMER, Executor
with the Will annexed.

March 15:6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Christian Hoffman, deceased.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Christian Hoffman, late of Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN,
JOHN L. HOFFMAN,
Administrators

March15:6t

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES!—By buying at HARTLEY & METZGER'S the best COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER in the World. You may use one four weeks, and if not satisfied return it and get your money back.

Men buy all kinds of labor saving machines.—Why should not wash days be made easier? Try them! Try them! mar15

AGENTS WANTED.—$300 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a New and Useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full garticulars enclose stamp, and address

W. G. WILSON & CO.,
630 Arch St., Phila.

April5:3m

FOR SALE.

A FANCY STORE at wholesale or retail, and store room to lease to purchaser. The Millinery business and Mantua-Making to be continued.

V. B. TATE,
Bedford, Pa.

April 12:3t

FARMERS who want to purchase the GREAT GUM ROLLER GRAIN DRILLS for next seed time, should send in their orders to HARTLEY & METZGER at once, so that they may secure them. *No pay wanted till next September.* March 15.

LADIES CALL!—Make a *fashionable little call* at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, where you will find a very select assortment of choice FLOWER SEEDS. Also, fresh and reliable Garden Seeds of all kinds. mar15

THE INQUIRER

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TIKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HOISEMACHINES

with three hands, willthresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

1867. **J. B. F.** 1867.

BARGAINS!

J. B. FARQUHAR

Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,

At the well known P. A. REED stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

He has a full line of

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been

Purchased at very low Prices

and will be sold at a very small advance.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

Jan 18, 1867.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

This institution is located at ANNVILLE, Lebanon Co., Pa., a beautiful rural village, on the Lebanon Valley Rail Road, 21 miles east of Harrisburg.

The school is one of high grade, and affords instruction in

Common and Higher English,
Pure and Mixed Mathematics,
The Natural and Mental Sciences,
Philosophy and Polite Literature,
The Greek, Latin, German and French Languages,
Vocal and Instrumental Music,
Penmanship, Drawing and Painting, &c. &c. &c.

The rooms are entirely furnished and the building is heated by furnaces. The teachers are all skillful and accomplished.

NEXT SESSION COMMENCES JAN. 7, 1867.

CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS.

For catalogue and further particulars, address

Rev. T. R. VICKROY, A. M., Prin.,
Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

Dec. 14:66:1yr

HORSE DEAEERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

GOOD FOR

CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS

AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

at prices way below former rates.

All Wool	Coats	$10.00 to	15.00
" "	Pants	6.00 to	8.50
" "	Vests	3.50 to	4.50
" "	Pants & Vests as low as		$10.

A few Over-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them.

I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERS which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from 80 cts to $2.50 for best. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.

NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Bedford, Jan. 12, 1867.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bi Heads, Circulars, andall kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867,

$2,455,855 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.

ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)

J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
Bedford, Pa.

mar15:1yr

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

A Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Literature and Art,

Published every Saturday, in quarto form, eight pages, on fine paper and new type. It is illustrated with engravings of

LIVE STOCK,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FARM BUILDINGS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

A corps of practical and well-known writers contribute regularly to its columns.

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT

Of Choice Tales, Poetry, Biography and general Miscellany, makes the *Farm and Fireside* a welcome visitor to every home in the United States.

No expense is spared to make a journal worthy the patronage of an intelligent public. It will advocate the best interests of a Rural Life.

Its Market Reports are full and Reliable.

TERMS—$2 a year, invariably in advance. Sold at all News and Periodical Offices. Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of 5 cents.

S. S. FOSS, Publisher,
No. 402 Prune street, Phil'a.

mar15:3m

NO MORE BALD HEADS!
NO MORE GRAY LOCKS

Dr. LEONS'

ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS,
137 North Third St., Phila.

Nov. 16, 66-1yr.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,

and wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C

No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

☞ Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work

October 26, 1yr

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fiffty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

J. HENRY HUTTON

WITH

SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 221 Market street, and 210 Church street,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL. ☜

Feb. 15, 3m.

O YES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.

HENRY B. MOCK.

April5:6m

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at he INQUIRER Job Office.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with, or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office

nov 2-66

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE

Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.

Nov. 2, 1866.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S

WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints, Stiffness and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa.

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Dentist.

Nov. 23, 1866.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS!

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEONS' INFANT REMEDY

has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
137 North 3d st., Phil'a.

Nov. 16,'66:1y

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50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE AT "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS," Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "Grist work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Grists delivered in town, with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a SHARE of public patronage.

JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.

N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds. Feb 8, 3m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

JOSEPH MORRISON.

may25:tf

SHOVELS AND FORKS, DOOR MATS, Garden Tools, White Wash Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Carpet Tacks; all kinds of Paint, Varnish, Turpentine, Oil, &c. &c. at

HARTLEY & METZGER'S
MAMMOTH HARDWARE STORE.

Fresh stock of goods just arriving. mar15

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office

nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 28, 166

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office

nov 2-66

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS

AND

SHADES.

Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds, Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. apl19:2mo

---

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
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